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FRONT COVER: Designers pooling their collective wisdom to build a better city

INSIDE FRONT COVER:

During the severe Fatherland Liberation War, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided our people and army to victory in the war in this house in Kosanjin between early November and mid-December 1950

Speech of Premier of Administration Council Comrade Pak Sung Chul,

Head of the DPRK Delegation, at the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries

Madam Chairman,

Your Excellencies Heads of State or Government of various countries,

Dear delegates,

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deems it a great honour to participate for the first time in the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries as a dignified member of the non-aligned movement.

First of all, authorized by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I convey his warm congratulations and fervent fraternal greetings to the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries and to Your Excellencies Heads of State or Government and delegates of the countries participating in this Conference.

I would also like to express deep gratitude to the Government and people of Sri Lanka for according all facilities to our delegation and making a lot of efforts for the success of this Summit Conference and to warmly congratulate Her Excellency Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike upon her assumption of high honour and heavy responsibility as Chairman of this Conference.

I also highly appraise His Excellency Houari Boumedienne for his distinguished services rendered for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement in the last three years as Chairman of the Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, and congratulate him heartily.

The Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries is being held at a time when the struggle of the peoples of the

new-emerging forces against imperialism, colonialism and racism is gaining momentum as never before and when the non-alignment movement is displaying ever greater vitality on the international arena.

The non-aligned movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the basic trend of the present times.

The present era is an era of independence when the formerly oppressed and maltreated people have presented themselves in the world as its masters and are carving out their destiny independently and creatively, and an era of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The non-aligned movement, for its full reflection of the demand of the present times and the lofty ideals of the people against imperialism and for independence, has embraced many countries different in social system and is exerting an ever-growing serious impact on the changes in the world.

All the progressive peoples of the world as well as the non-aligned countries now show deep interest in the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries.

We are convinced that the present Summit convened in such historic circumstances will be a historic conference that will mark a new milestone in the development of the non-aligned movement.

Madam Chairman,

Your Excellencies Heads of State or Government of various countries,

Today a great change for social progress has taken place on the international arena and the looks of the world have radically changed.

The new-emerging forces have appeared on the stage of history amidst the violent

flames of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle and proud successes have been made in the struggle of the peoples of the new-emerging forces.

Permit me to extend, from the high rostrum of this solemn Conference, warm felicitations to the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples who have won glorious victory in their prolonged anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle and the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde Islands, Comores, Angola, Seychelles and other new-born countries in Africa who have achieved independence in recent years.

The Korean people resolutely support the Palestinian and all other Arab peoples in their combat against the imperialists and Zionists and for the retaking of the occupied territories and the restoration of the national right of the Palestinian people, and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of the Indian Ocean countries for converting the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

We scathingly condemn the racists of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia for their policy of racial discrimination and their massacre of people, and actively support the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania for freedom and liberation.

Our people express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Cuban people against the imperialist policy of blockade and isolation and for the building of a new society, and the struggle of the Puerto Rican, Panamanian and Chilean peoples against the domination and subjugation by the imperialists and for liberation and for defending independence and sovereignty.

We strongly hold that the aggressive army and military bases of the imperialists should be abolished in all parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Under the banner of anti-imperialism we will fight on staunchly for peace and democracy, national independence and social pro-

gress in firm unity with the progressive countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe and all the peoples advocating independence.

At present the imperialists have plunged into an economic crisis unprecedented in scale and gravity in history.

In an attempt to find a way out of their crisis, the imperialists are resorting to double-dealing tactics of inwardly stepping up war preparations holding the signboard of "peace" on the one hand, and of dividing the countries of the new-emerging forces to destroy them one by one on the other hand. Hence, they are committing acts of aggression and interference by all means and methods such as direct armed intervention, war by proxy through their lackeys, economic and cultural infiltration, threat and blackmail, appeasement and deception, bribery, subversion and sabotage, etc.

Under such conditions it is important, first of all, for the non-aligned countries to further strengthen the unity of the non-aligned movement in order to fight against the imperialist acts of disruption and alienation and repulse their aggression and intervention.

Now, voices are ringing out louder and louder from among the non-aligned nations that they should form a broad anti-imperialist united front so as to counter with the strategy of unity the destroy-one-by-one strategy of the imperialists aimed at invading the countries of the third world and dividing and alienating them. We believe that the unity of the non-aligned movement is the only main ways and means of smashing the counterrevolutionary alliance of the imperialists.

We should organically combine the interests of each non-aligned country with those of the non-aligned movement as a whole and pool our strength to achieve the common goals of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned countries should fight resolutely against imperialist aggression and intervention in a non-aligned country,

regarding them as aggression and intervention against all the non-aligned countries, and render all forms of support to the victims of that aggression and intervention.

We consider that if any country perpetrates acts of aggression and intervention against a non-aligned country, the non-aligned countries should collectively break off political, economic and all other relations with that country which committed aggression and take strong measures to halt it by various other means and methods.

It is a matter of necessity to further cement the non-aligned movement organizationally in order to strengthen and develop this movement in conformity with the demand of the present era and accelerate the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries play a great role both in implementing the resolutions of the Summit Conferences of the Non-Aligned Countries and coordinating the problems related to this movement and promoting the concerted action among its member states.

We suggest further expanding and strengthening the Coordinating Bureau in future and attach greater importance to the work of the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

When the non-aligned countries unite themselves firmly and advance as an organized force, all the arbitrary actions of the imperialists in the international stage will be smashed and the unreasonable international organizations controlled by the big powers can be successfully converted into organs which serve the interests of the world's progressive peoples.

The countries of the new-emerging forces are confronted with the task of not only firmly uniting politically but also closely cooperating economically and technically, the task of pushing forward vigorously the work of destroying the old international economic order, an important lever of the imperialists

for domination and control, exploitation and plunder, and establishing a new equitable international order.

Thanks to the common endeavours of the non-aligned countries, many resolutions have already been adopted and various practical measures taken at the UN and some other international conferences for destroying the old economic order and establishing a new economic order.

The non-aligned countries should strive to eliminate the sources of international exploitation and establish a new equitable income distribution system, allow no control of their domestic resources and economic arteries by the foreign multi-national enterprises and take the direction of achieving the independence of their economy.

Of course, it is not an easy task for the developing countries to build an independent national economy. But we are convinced that if the countries of the new-emerging forces make proper use of abundant natural resources and productive potentialities and the inexhaustible creative force and talents of the popular masses, they can break through whatever bottlenecks and difficulties and surely achieve economic independence.

In doing so the non-aligned countries should strengthen the independence of their own national economy, and on this basis, realize many-sided economic and technical interchange and cooperation on the principles of filling each other's needs, helping and learning from each other.

The countries of the new-emerging forces have good experiences and technology for mutual exchange.

If 100-odd developing countries offer just a few experiences and technologies for mutual exchange they can possess a great deal of experiences and technologies.

One of the urgent tasks now confronting the developing countries is to achieve self-sufficiency in food by drastically increasing agricultural production.

We suggest to have this matter as a common fighting task of the non-aligned countries, set up something like an organization of cooperation for agricultural development of the non-aligned countries and take drastic measures to pool fund and technology and develop mutual cooperation.

I also take this opportunity to assure you that in case of the formation of such an organization, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will actively join it and make its due contribution with its experiences and technology.

If the countries of the new-emerging forces strengthen their political unity and economic and technical cooperation, they will be able to successfully achieve their progress and prosperity without being indebted to the imperialists.

Dear delegates,

I should like to appeal to the delegates of various countries present at this Conference to pay their due attention to the critical situation created in Korea by the imperialists.

Korea, our country, remains divided for a long period because of the imperialists, and due to the ever-aggravating tension, a grave situation has been created in which another war may break out at any moment.

The imperialists are trying to ignite another war of aggression in Korea in an attempt to dominate the whole of Korea and, further, maintain their colonial system in Asia.

After they had been ignominiously defeated in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, the imperialists, calling south Korea the last "strongpoint" for their Asian aggression, are introducing into south Korea huge armed forces including their aggressive army who had accumulated "experiences of actual war" in Viet Nam and are continuing to ship in large quantities of mass-destruction means including nuclear weapons, combat equipment and all kinds of ammunition, under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward aggression."

Even according to an announcement of the "US Defence Information Centre" in February 1976, nuclear weapons introduced into south Korea by the United States are more than 1,000 shells and bombs including 192 nuclear bombs carried by "F-4 Phantom" fighter-bombers, 56 8-inch nuclear shells, 152 155-mm nuclear shells, 144 nuclear warheads of "Nike Hercules" ground-to-air missiles, 80 nuclear warheads of "Honest John" ground-to-ground rockets, 12 nuclear warheads of "Sergeant" ground-to-ground missiles and 25-50 nuclear mines, many of which are deployed near the Military Demarcation Line.

Even the official circles of the United States admit that deployed in south Korea at present are nuclear warheads whose explosive power is 820 times that of an atomic bomb the United States dropped in Hiroshima of Japan.

Four hundred thousand troops, fully combat-ready, have also been deployed along the Military Demarcation Line. Recently they introduced latest-type planes and military equipment evacuated from the base in Thailand, and a few days ago shifted even some of the US air force fighters based in Okinawa to the Korean front.

They also deployed a large number of war vessels including aircraft carriers in the coastal waters of Korea and are conducting war manoeuvres in the air and on ground and sea, simulating the attack on the northern half of the Republic, which remind us of actual war, while seeking a chance to provoke another war.

They are even openly threatening and blackmailing us, saying that they will not hesitate even the use of nuclear weapons against the Korean people, and aggravating the tensions to the extreme, clamouring about what they call "9-day operation plan", "5-day operation plan", etc.

Indeed, south Korea has today been reduced to a military base for aggression, a base for nuclear attack and a war powder-magazine of the imperialists, in the fullest sense of

the word.

The real danger of war now in Korea is not "the threat of southward aggression" as clamoured about by the United States and the south Korean authorities but the threat of northward aggression from the south.

Unless this danger of war is removed in advance, a new war including nuclear war may break out again in Korea, which would be expanded into a war of Asian and world-wide scale.

All facts show that peace and security in Asia and, furthermore, peace in the world as a whole are now in a great danger of being destroyed, precisely with the Korean peninsula as a fuse.

Scheming to reinvade Korea which had historically been an object of their colonial scramble, the imperialists are even coming out with the unreasonable assertion that in order to maintain a "balance of forces" between big powers in the Far Eastern region, foreign troops must be stationed in south Korea, military bases maintained and Korea must remain as it is now.

We cannot tolerate big powers to arbitrarily control and sacrifice the destinies of small countries, and we must not allow any country to station its troops and keep military bases in another country, interfere in the latter's internal affairs and perpetuate its division.

In order to remove the tensions in Korea and facilitate its independent and peaceful reunification, among other things, the war provocation manoeuvrings on the part of the imperialists in south Korea should be discontinued forthwith, all means of war including nuclear weapons introduced into south Korea be evacuated, all the foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea, the foreign military bases be abolished, and the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced by a peace agreement.

Now, some countries are coming out with what they call "talks among the parties concerned." The parties concerned to talks for

preserving peace in Korea and solving the Korean question peacefully can be no one but the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

They assert that the south Korean authorities must be let to participate in the "talks among the parties concerned". As for the south Korean authorities, originally they are not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement and they have no real power to settle the question of ensuring peace and security in Korea.

It is the United States that has seized all powers and is lording it over south Korea. Therefore, it is entirely unreasonable to demand the participation in the "talks among the parties concerned" of the south Korean authorities who have nothing to do even if they participate in the talks.

And it is clear that to raise again in a far-fetched way a matter which has been rejected by the other side for lack of any legal validity or logical ground is not a stand of solving the matter.

In the final analysis, it is a delaying tactics to refuse the implementation of the fair UN resolution on the Korean question and no more than a smokescreen to camouflage the strained situation which they are aggravating in Korea, while threatening us.

We demand that the imperialists abandon such a clumsy farce and lose no time in accepting the talks aimed to conclude a peace agreement with us.

We further consider that the reunification of Korea should be realized by the Koreans themselves without any foreign interference, through such forms of negotiations and dialogue as a Great National Congress which can extensively reflect the will of the whole nation, on the basis of the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

The north-south dialogue is now on the brink of rupture, entirely because the south Korean authorities have crudely trampled underfoot the North-South Joint Statement

and deliberately blocked the way to dialogue and negotiation. This affords an irrefutable proof that they are seeking not the reunification of the country but its permanent division.

And today, the south Korean authorities pretend to desire to resolve the question of reunification by means of talks. But they can deceive nobody.

We resolutely denounce all these criminal intrigues on their part intended to oppose the reunification of the country and perpetuate its division, and reiterate our position that the north-south dialogue should not be a dialogue for division but, on all accounts, be a dialogue for reunification.

What is important in enabling the Korean people to reunify their country by a peaceful means on their own is to block internationally all acts designed to obstruct Korea's reunification.

To this end, we should categorically reject the imperialist manoeuvres to frame up "two Koreas" and prevent any country from committing such acts as encouraging the maintenance of status quo in Korea and militarily intervening in Korea.

To reunify the country is the supreme national aspiration long cherished by our people and the greatest task whose fulfilment allows not a moment's delay.

Thanks to the united struggle of the entire Korean people in the north and south, sooner or later, all the foreign troops will be forced out of south Korea, the military bases be abolished, the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external separatists be checked and frustrated, and the cause of Korean reunification be accomplished.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend deep thanks to the governments and peoples of various countries for their active support and encouragement to our people's cause of national reunification.

From this rostrum, we solemnly appeal to you, Your Excellencies Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries and

all other delegates, who love peace, to take concerted action to oppose the imperialists' moves to aggravate the tensions and unleash another war in Korea, to prevent any country from encouraging Korea's division and obstructing its reunification, and support the Korean people's struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any outside interference.

It is our conviction that the current Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries will adopt an excellent resolution which will be greatly conducive to the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and that you will render effective help to bring a favourable phase for Korea's reunification.

Dear Your Excellencies and delegates,

The proceeding of the present Summit Conference once again vividly shows that with nothing can the imperialists break the unanimous aspiration and firm fighting spirit of the non-aligned countries and the world progressive peoples that are advancing towards the attainment of the cause of creating and building a new world.

We express our hope that the significant Colombo Summit will be a historic conference which will further cement the unity of the non-aligned movement and brightly illumine the road ahead for the peoples of the new-emerging forces, and will add a new brilliant page to the annals of the glorious struggle of the peoples who advocate independence.

The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will, in the future, too, as in the past, fight, pooling their more strength with the non-aligned countries and all the progressive peoples of the world under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, so as to make a great contribution to the cause of peace and the liberation of humanity and will fight more staunchly for the building of a world free from imperialism, colonialism and racism, from all forms of aggression and exploitation, a new, peaceful and prosperous world.

Principles of Our Party in Building of Socialist National Culture

Our Party has constantly and invariably followed the revolutionary principles laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the building of socialist national culture.

JUCHE THOROUGHLY ESTABLISHED

The most important principle maintained by our Party in the construction of socialist national culture is firmly to establish Juche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "...The Government of the Republic, adhering firmly to the Juche idea of the Workers' Party of Korea, will continue to forcefully strive to step up the development of the country's science and technology and build a socialist culture." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 591.)

The firm establishment of Juche provides a sure guarantee of success in building socialist national culture; it makes it possible to solve all problems arising from cultural construction mainly by one's own efforts to suit the specific conditions of one's country.

Revolution and construction are carried out with each national state as a unit. So the party and people of a given country must build culture independently and responsibly by their own efforts. Foreigners cannot build one's culture in one's stead.

Cultural construction should be conducted creatively in keeping with the specific conditions of each country. Like culture cannot be built in different countries because of their historical conditions and national peculiarities. Foreign culture unfitting the reality of one's country, though fine, cannot serve one's country's revolution and construction.

Only when one conducts cultural building creatively by one's own efforts to suit the actual conditions of one's country is it possible to train personnel usable for one's country's

revolution and construction, develop science serviceable for one's country's revolution and create literature and art which suit the sentiments of one's people and contribute to one's country's revolution. The firm establishment of Juche renders it possible to build a culture which has apparent national traits, fully meets the demands and ideals of the working class and properly combines socialist content with national form.

A culture fitting the specific conditions and national peculiarities of a given country can be the one really serving the people and develop rapidly on a mass basis. Such culture is also required to eliminate national inequality in the cultural field and succeed in building socialism by bringing socialist national culture into full blossom.

ALL TRENDS OF REACTIONARY CULTURE OPPOSED

Another important principle followed by our Party in the building of socialist national culture is to fight against all trends of reactionary culture and hold fast to the working-class position.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The fight against the outmoded culture of the exploiter society and reactionary capitalist culture responds to the laws that guide the building of a national, socialist culture." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 452.)

Socialist culture is fundamentally opposed to the outmoded culture of exploiter society and reactionary capitalist culture. So its development inevitably needs fight against the old reactionary culture. Without the complete elimination of all trends of reactionary culture through a resolute struggle, socialist culture cannot be developed on a sound basis and the revolution and construction can suf-



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among artists

fer a heavy loss in the whole course of their development.

What is most important here is decisively to stop imperialist cultural infiltration.

Cultural infiltration, one of the principal methods employed by the imperialists in carrying out their neo-colonialist policy, paves the way for their foreign aggression. The US-led imperialists' cultural infiltration aims to obliterate the national culture of other countries, paralyze the people's consciousness of national independence and their revolutionary spirit, and demoralize and degrade the people.

Unless imperialist cultural infiltration is

thoroughly checked, it is impossible to develop socialist national culture on a sound basis or firmly defend the socialist gains. Historical experience shows that if imperialist cultural infiltration is not stopped thoroughly and reactionary bourgeois elements are tolerated even slightly in the domain of cultural construction, national culture will gradually disappear, the people will harbour illusion about imperialism and suffer from ideological distortions and the revolution and constructive work face grave difficulties and crises.

So we direct the spearhead of the cultural revolution, above all, against imperialist

cultural infiltration. We strictly guard against the infiltration into our ranks of the colours of decadent bourgeois culture and the way of life spread by the imperialists and never tolerate bourgeois elements, however trivial, in cultural construction.

What is important in the sound development of socialist culture along working-class lines in cultural construction is to fight against the trends of restorationism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Restorationism is an anti-Marxist current in ideology which advocates the uncritical restoration and glorification of anything old while ignoring the needs of the times and class outlook. If restorationism is permitted in the field of cultural construction, every variety of the old, pernicious culture will rise again and reactionary bourgeois concepts, feudal-Confucian ideas, and other outmoded ways of thinking will breed in the minds of the people." (Ibid., pp. 453-4.)

Restorationism is one of the main obstacles to the development of socialist culture.

Restorationism in the field of cultural construction renders it impossible to tell the progressive from the reactionary and the right from the wrong in the heritages of national culture and makes the working-class nature of socialist culture indistinct.

We, therefore, have relentlessly fought against the nihilist tendency to national cultural heritages and against the tendency to blindly copy outmoded, reactionary things of the past and idealize and embellish them on the pretext of preserving the heritages of national culture. We have consistently followed the policy of discarding the backward and reactionary things in our heritages of national culture and critically examining and developing the progressive and popular things to conform with the realities of socialism today.

THE MASS LINE FOLLOWED

Faithfully following the mass line is still another important principle followed by our Party in the construction of socialist national

culture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the popular masses who make socialist culture. Literature and art in our society can advance rapidly only with the broad participation of the working people." (Ibid., p. 457.)

To follow the mass line in cultural construction means to reflect the interests and desire of the broad popular masses and create a popular culture they like and enlist their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom in cultural construction.

Socialist culture is a culture for the popular masses and is the most revolutionary culture. It is also a completely popular culture. Socialist culture should be easy for the popular masses to understand, it must be liked by them and should serve to raise their cultural level and ensure their cultured life. The working class strives to free the popular masses from exploitation and oppression, lead them to the ideal society of humankind, the most civilized society, and make them enjoy culture.

A culture for the popular masses can be successfully constructed only by fully reflecting the interests, aspiration and demands of the popular masses according to the mass line.

Faithfully following the mass line in each period of revolutionary development, our Party has energetically organized and conducted cultural construction and cultural revolution as an all-people, all-society movement to bring about the rapid progress of education, science, literature and art, sports and all other fields of culture.

Today all domains of socialist national culture are in brilliant bloom in our country. This is entirely due to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the careful guidance of the Party centre, and to the revolutionary principles followed by our Party in cultural construction. It also demonstrates convincingly the correctness and vitality of the principles.

Chang Hun Rok



The Leader of People

"I am... your comrade. Please call me 'tongmu' (comrade)."

KIM IL SUNG

I visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the third time. My maximum aspiration was to interview, see close at hand, and get personally acquainted with President Kim Il Sung, the famous leader of all the Korean people.

This aspiration was realized completely.

When I paid my first visit to Korea in the summer of 1969 as a delegate to the "International Conference on the Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight against the Aggression of US Imperialism", which was held in Pyongyang, I enjoyed more than two hours in his presence, seeing him ten metres off, because I was sandwiched among hundreds of delegates from all countries in the world, red flags, bunches of flowers and singers.

Pyongyang accorded a warm welcome to its guests; in the streets were seen the shining insignias of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ).

On that occasion Marshal Kim Il Sung made a speech at the conference, which formed the best document on the tasks of journalists in our age, the age of anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle. He told us in a sonorous voice: "To defend freedom of speech and of the press and their rights and interests, journalists should always breathe the same air and think in the same way as the Vietnamese and other heroic peoples of the world who are fighting arms in hand against the US imperialist aggressors, as the people who are

gallantly building a new life while resolutely thwarting the subversive schemes of foreign aggressors and domestic reactionaries, and as the working people of all countries who have gone into the streets to resist and denounce the US imperialists." Thus the Marshal introduced to us the same law which he had applied to his literary activities in all his life and in the whole period of his struggle ever since he himself had published the newspaper *Saenal* (New Day) for the emigrant Korean youth and children, at distant Fusung in Northeast China in order to oppose the Japanese imperialists and the feudal lords.

Marshal Kim Il Sung acknowledged the applause of the delegates with all simplicity and naturalness and responded in the same way to the speakers' praises for his person and his exploits. He seemed as if he were hearing the praises of others. Before I took the floor he had left the conference hall. He walked away swinging himself slightly, the lock of his hair full of youthful vigor tossing softly.

When I had paid the second visit to Korea I had failed to see him even in the distance. But I had been able to hear his name and see his image everywhere—in every event, in all talks with Koreans, in theatrical performances, in classrooms and in the streets. I, too, had got used to discover his name in association with all episodes of the present and past Korean history. I have come to know that it is absolutely impossible to understand Korea apart from a farmer's son, rebellious

student, guerrilla, the founder of the Workers' Party, the Head of State, the victor who defeated the Yankees on the battlefields, and the leader who has always lived in revolution, in fierce battles against the invaders and in full hopes, and is now guiding the building of socialism in the northern half of the Korean peninsula with a long history of thousands of years.

During my second visit I saw a grand bronze statue of the Marshal being erected in front of the gigantic Revolutionary Museum on a highest hill in Pyongyang which commands the Taedong-gang River. One afternoon I, together with my wife and my daughter Eleodoro Vargas Vicuna, went there and worked with constructors for two hours. We laid a great many pebbles at some sector of the broad central staircase leading to the monument. Among them there was a pebble of Peru which my wife Maruja had brought as a memento from the bank of River Rimac without imagining its destiny at all. When we were at work a military band kept playing folk songs and the guerrilla march, apparently to stimulate and thank us.

On that evening we spoke at a mass meeting. The attendants received us as good friends of theirs, and the Korea-Peru Friendship Society was inaugurated at the meeting as the counterpart of our society.

This time, as soon as I alighted from the airliner, I earnestly requested to let me have an interview with Marshal Kim Il Sung even for several minutes. I reasoned the host: How can I speak of Korea and write about her without meeting her leader directly?

I arrived towards evening, but it was early the next morning that I received a reply. Having been informed of my arrival in Pyongyang, the Marshal regarded me as his personal guest and also acceded to my request to grant me an interview. A kind messenger came and took my wife, my daughter and me to the Changsuwon Guest House in the suburbs of Pyongyang. It was a paradisiacal place shut in by verdant hills and with a small artificial lake swarming with fishes and fringed with willows casting their shadows over the calm crystal-clear water.

RICE AND STEEL

The courtesy of the Koreans is classical, to say the least. It is as much neat and informal as they are sincere and energetic in all matters. The Koreans are a nation as old as the aged trees of Mt. Paekdu-san, yet full of fresh and youthful vigour. Korea has weathered out all storms, stands firm and is flourishing. Her trunk is strong and her shadow inviting. Korea is just like a green pine tree on the Namsan Hill, which returns to life in spring.

Graceful was the gait of her women, and ample were their smile and courtesy to guests. But their *korum*, the tie-string of their traditional coat, served in most cases as the noose of death for the enemy during the guerrilla war or in the war against the Yankee invaders. Being a music-loving nation, they sing sentimental songs to the notes of their national and modern instruments. However, they can sing the songs of war, warning and battle as well. Rice and steel. These are like the fields that surround Pyongyang: The extensive fields sway in a gentle breeze under the sunshine and in the middle of them stands the Kangson Steel Works which vomits molten iron incessantly.

When Juvenile Corps members wearing red scarves meet with foreign friends on the street, they greet them, raising their hands. They are born artists, cheerful and lovely. But they are uncompromising to the enemy of their country and have deep-seated anti-Yankee sentiments. Soldiers, the guardian of friendship and peace, are stubborn and irreconcilable in the armistice negotiations at Panmunjom; they are the fighters who always relentlessly struggle, arms in hands, against the Yankees and Japs. Rice and steel. "We are neither grey nor black. We are red people," say the Koreans proudly. At the same time, they told us: Mt. Myohyangsan abounds in gold. So, some people offered to exploit it, but the state was opposed to it. Why should we destroy so beautiful a mountain to get only a few tons of gold? Rice and steel...

All this explains the favours of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

He himself is the very rice and steel.

No wonder that such terms as "paternal leader" and "iron-willed brilliant commander" have become the highest eulogy on him.

"How are you? Don't you feel inconvenience in this cold? I was worried about it, offering you that house because it is too far from the city. Isn't the place inconvenient to you?"

This is what he told us first when he had a talk with us in a spacious room of the government building.

Our answer was clear. Nowhere else had we ever received such a splendid hospitality.

The Marshal, our guide told us later, received us as "intimate friends", and it meant the topmost reception in Korea.

The next day we visited the Kangson Steel Works. The workers told us that the Marshal had informed them of our visit beforehand by telephone. They went on to say: "When we said to him that we were afraid if we could receive you properly because we have some bottlenecks in our work, he said: 'Never mind! They will understand our difficulties because they are our friends as close as our families'".

We dared not call him *tongmu* (comrade), but expressed deep gratitude to him who was so considerate of us.

We recalled one of the first reports of the south Korean daily *Seoul Sinmun* on the then General Kim Il Sung who had just come down from the mountain after waging the guerrilla war: "...His open-hearted, generous character, modest and clear attitude make those at his side feel as if he were an old friend.

"...The General explains thing simply and clearly. He is very modest. When one asks him if he has an intention to become a politician, he says he is not fit to such an expression. When students and other young people call him General, he says, 'I am not a General but your comrade. Please call me *tongmu*'".

A good deal of water has flowed under the bridge in Pyongyang since then. Comrade Kim Il Sung is the Marshal, the Head of powerful State, the unquestionable leader of the Korean people, and the leader of the anti-imperialist struggle of the whole world. Yet he has never ceased to be a *tongmu*.

A HOUSE UNDER POPLARS

From the main road runs a narrow, beaten village track lined with low poplars and pine trees on both sides, which leads to our residence situated on the lakeside of Changsuwon after passing through several curves. It takes our efficient "Benz" about five minutes to get there from the main road. Guards standing round the clock come to attention here and there whenever we pass by. In the compound of the guest house there are two more residences beside ours. Their occupants did not disturb the tranquility of surroundings in the least. It was really an admirable place for a rest.

Both the ground and first floors of the house with all the necessary articles of furniture including a small bookcase and a table on which lay a Latin typewriter, were exclusively allotted for our use. The Marshal was always informed of our situation to see if we had anything to be desired. Therefore, the workers who served us showed special concern for us. The expert cook entertained us with rich, exotic Korean dishes prepared with vegetables, rice, soy, soup, chickens and notably with fishes. Although we had learned *mani* (much) and *ani* (No thanks) we were at a loss which one to use at table.

We had one week's stay in this house from where we paid visits to factories, theatres, schools, institutions and scenic spots in Pyongyang as well as in all parts of the DPRK according to a varied schedule of inspection. When we once had a slight cold, we were attended by a doctor who was sent especially for us. Moreover, we had an interview with the pressmen, our colleagues, and concluded a friendship agreement between the Federation of Journalists of Peru and the Korean Journalists' Union "with a view to deepening mutual understanding and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation through the mutual assistance between the peoples and journalists of the two countries, strengthening solidarity in the press activities against imperialism led by the Yankee imperialists and its stooges and consolidating national independence, social progress, peace and democracy".

Staying in that house and enjoying hospitality showed upon us by those serving us in the morning, at noon and in the afternoon, we realized that Korea was a land of generosity and kindness.

The workers in the residence shared with us the joy and sorrow. This they did when we were received by Marshal Kim Il Sung and we parted with them to leave for Peru.

One morning the Chief of Protocol of the DPRK Administration Council came to Changsuwon and informed us that Marshal Kim Il Sung was waiting for us.

UNAFFECTED, CALM, CONFIDENT

The government building of the DPRK is one of the most excellent and attractive buildings in Pyongyang, the city characterized by modern buildings which occupy most part of it. This is because the successive wars against the Japanese and Yankees destroyed everything in the city, leaving no single roof or wall intact.

Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, has a population of more than one million and a history of thousands of years; it has taken on a new look within less than 20 years ever since the Yankees were defeated and the Korean people, under the wise guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, immediately started the building of a new city. In fact, the rehabilitation of this Capital of the Revolution had already begun when the war was at its height. Though the bombing was still continuing, Marshal Kim Il Sung called competent designers to him and discussed with them about the prospects of Pyongyang which would revive anew. At present Pyongyang is being built into a clear, solid and quiet city. Its broad streets are lined with trees and it is crowded with parks, 6 or 7-storey apartment houses and public buildings. Convenient and elegant Metro adds to the tone of its modernity. Alongside the city flows the Taedong-gang River. In summer this wide river flows merrily with its waters sparkling; in autumn, it presents a red flag; and in winter, it is blocked up with grey ice. On the other side of the city there is the Potong-gang River, smaller than the former. It is a cheerful and youthful river running through a beautiful park with verdant willows. The government building is situated facing a central avenue, in the middle of a spacious ground surrounded by parks on all sides. The building is huge and grand. Its lines and walls are without decorations and it has many windows so that it can let in much sunshine. Corridors are wide; rooms are very tidy and quiet.

We arrived at the building in the wake of the Chief Protocol's car.

The Marshal's adjutant greeted us at the entrance.

After 50 steps or more in the large hall we reached the lift. We got in it, and in a moment we found ourselves on the second floor.

When the door of the lift was opened we were greatly surprised.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, surrounded by our interpreters who walked up stairs, Chairman of the Journalists' Union, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, another interpreter, two or three cameramen, cinematographers and TV cameramen, received us, extending his hand with a cordial smile.

We had never imagined that we would meet him so early, so simply.

We had thought that when we would get out of the lift we would be led to a large room where we would have to wait until Marshal Kim Il Sung would show himself up solemnly from an inner door.

None of that. The most important man in the whole history of Korea was greeting us in a sonorous, steady voice. He was smiling youthfully, simply and calmly. He was in neat and modest attire. His grey closed-collar coat with vertically-lined five buttons looked very neat and bright. He was full of confidence in himself. And he had been a keen observer. When greeting, his broad forehead slightly inclined. Not a grey hair could be found.

If there was any absolute, precise impression that made upon us from the first moment of interview to the end, it would be an extreme simplicity and composure possessed by him, the host who had always received the warmest tribute of praise and weathered through all storms.

The readers should imagine, if they have not seen, that Marshal Kim Il Sung's portraits are hung up everywhere in the DPRK—in families, schools, office rooms and factories. In all official or nonofficial conversations, you can hear the Korean people speaking about Marshal Kim Il Sung with a feeling of affection and respect, whether you are in universities or theatres, factories or co-op farms, towns or villages. His works are circulated from hand to hand and his thought has become a banner.

All newspapers, textbooks, literary works, cinemas and badges bear his image. And his

mementoes are respectfully preserved in many places of Korea where he had fought guerrilla battles or visited to inquire into something.

We questioned ourselves: How can it be that such a great person who is held in so much respect among the people shows such a simplicity to all visitors from his own country and from abroad?

But that was a fact. Marshal Kim Il Sung met us without affectation, like his brothers, like his comrades. It seemed as if a real man broke out of all the pages of books, insignias, pictures, legends and textbooks. He invited us to pose for a photograph as if to add realness to his dreamlike scene.

Koreans said that there was nothing strange in such a manner of his.

Then they told us a host of episodes in that respect.

One early morning the Marshal arrived at a farm house. The farmer was not yet awakened from his sleep. Though hungry and thirsty, the Marshal waited sitting on the sheaves of straw until the farmer awoke. And he had a talk with the farmer, exchanged experience and dined with him. He enjoyed together with him the warm spring sunshine.

On an evening the Marshal was driving along a rural road. Among the passers-by there was a grandmother. She looked very tired. The Marshal stopped his car and gave her a lift to her roadside home which was a score of kilometres away. "Who can this kind man be? He too must be..." she thought hard. Having learned that he was the Marshal, she almost fainted. This anecdote travelled all over the country like a legend.

It happened when he was waging the anti-Japanese war in the mountains. The Marshal who was then the guerrilla commander, took scrupulous care of the board and bedding of the guerrillas. He shared everything with them. He had the same meal as the guerrillas' and at times offered his share to the weakest man. He too wore straw sandals and slept with the guerrillas under the stars. Worrying about his health, guerrillas tried to serve him with the best dishes. But he was against discriminative treatment. He himself took part in the battle like other guerrillas.

While staying in Chongsan-ri for many days, the Marshal personally invented the

Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which calls for listening to the opinions of the masses, stimulating their enthusiasm and ensuring the unity between the guiding body and that to be guided. In order to straighten out knotty problems for the peasants and hear in person about their experience he went there, lived and worked there together with them.

In factories he discusses matters with workers, and in the countryside he always gives heed to the opinions of the co-op farmers. He also makes inquiries about what women and children demand.

The opera *Youth Orchard* depicting a locality, once a waste land, being turned into an apple paradise upon Marshal Kim Il Sung's instructions, was adapted from a fact, that is, the story of a village boy who told him in tears about the only one apple tree in the village which was broken in a bombing during the US imperialists' war of aggression (1950-1953).

After all, Marshal Kim Il Sung's portraits, badges as well as his works are the intimate, common articles of value carried from the actual life to the walls, breasts, stages and bookshops. The Marshal is a hero born of the reality understandable to all, the reality which most of the people have experienced and which has been got at the cost of the blood, time, labour and dreams of tens of millions of the Korean people, and the reality which is part of themselves, their property and daily history.

During the four hours which we passed with Marshal Kim Il Sung, we saw in the leader of Korea and the leader of the world anti-imperialist revolutionary movement an ordinary hero, one of us people.

He became tense, yet without losing composure and modesty, as he talked about his people, his children, the country's reunification and imperialism and recalled Che Guevara, saying: "He was a very intelligent and courageous man.... He was my friend. In Korea we always remember him." It was October 8 that day when a heroic guerrilla Che Guevara died in battle. Newspapers in Pyongyang carried his picture and episodes in his struggle in Cuba in company with Fidel Castro. He told us: "There are not many countries that honour the memory of Che Guevara this day, and Korea may be one of them."

No formality was necessary among revolutionaries.

At a big round table laid with luncheon I told him even about watermelon in Piura, my native place. He stood up and gave a toast to each of us, offering well-known *insam* wine containing a living root. "This is very good for heart." He said as if he had probably known about my lingering heart trouble. Nuri, my daughter, lighted a cigarette for him. He expressed thanks courteously, looking over the edges of his large-glassed and thick-framed spectacles, saying: *Kamsahamnida* (Thanks).

On our way back to our lakeside house we happened to pass by his car at a corner in Pyongyang. He greeted us again with a smile.

Having received us, he was going to villages around the city where harvesting was at its height, to acquaint himself with the actual conditions of harvesting and enjoy a beautiful evening scenery in the most refreshing season in Korea. When night falls, he, an indefatigable worker, will undoubtedly continue to write his report which he would deliver at the Supreme People's Assembly session in order to strengthen the socialist system of Korea and about which he had spoken passionately and optimistically at the talk with us several hours before. He is really a close friend, a comrade in short.

From this foundation rises the steel column of his personality.

ANSWER IS CLEAR

The world has begun to speak of Kimilsungism. The Marshal, however, does not like this sort of "ism".

He told this to us with frankness and seriousness. We, the fraternal comrades and close friends to the Korean revolution and the Peruvian Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries, have thought a great deal. The following questions haunted our minds:

What shall we say about the activity, theory and great exploits of the man who has made a small country rise with its own strength and maintain its independence and respect amongst the big powers? What shall we say about the Koreans who have become able to manufacture locomotives, tractors, fabrics made from stone, lathes and various other machine tools in a period of less than 30 years after the founding of the DPRK,

starting from the mud of the countryside and the misery of the towns, which were exploited by the imperialists until yesterday? What shall we say about the man who has implanted the Juche ideology in the hearts and minds of his fellow countrymen and made them masters of their own destiny who have boundless national pride and eternal creativity? What shall we say about the person who has got the very word Juche—as we call it in the "Korean idiom"—to be understood by all people living in the era of complete independence and sovereignty? What shall we say about the man who, not abandoning Marx and Lenin but following their steps and yet grasping the problems they failed to see, has resolved the practical building of socialism, the working-classization of the peasants and the problem arising in the period of transition to socialism and communism, built a socialist industrial state and is leading it to "complete victory of socialism"? What shall we say about the man who within the life of one generation won victories in the two wars fought against the most ferocious two imperialisms of the epoch—Japanese imperialism and Yankee imperialism—that had ravaged his country severely, who has built such beautiful cities as Pyongyang and Wonsan on the piles of ashes, had rice transplanting machines produced so that the men and women can work without stooping and provided joys, food, houses and education to the children and their mothers? How shall we describe the country of rice and steel, where taxation is abolished, the prices of commodities are "next to nothing" and culture is placed in the service of all the people, where there are no drunkards and thieves and the people sing of happiness, and where the people defend their dignity and their fatherland without drawing back even an inch?

What shall we say about the man of Juche who is independent and creative every inch and who is proud of his ideology and people? What shall we speak of the man who is a staunch friend to the third world, to be more concrete, to the peoples and revolutions of Asia, Africa and Latin America?

What should we say about all these?

People have begun to call these phenomena Kimilsungism.

GENARO CARNERO CHECA
Peruvian Journalist

Revolutionary Spirit of Self-reliance Displayed by Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

In the hard days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established a brilliant tradition of self-reliance, putting into practice the immortal Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The spirit of self-reliance is one of making revolution by one's own efforts. We must arm ourselves with the indomitable revolutionary spirit which will enable us to produce what is lacking, to procure what is in short supply, to learn what we do not know through study, and to surmount all trials and difficulties bravely, never shrinking from them."

In the early days of his revolutionary struggle the great leader saw it as the decisive guarantee of all victories to stick fast to the Juche position and the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, and educated and trained the anti-Japanese guerrillas to be real revolutionaries who held fast to the Juche position and highly displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, in the crucible of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas, well aware that they should make the Korean revolution, thoroughly carried out the great leader's revolutionary lines and policies whenever and wherever, overcoming difficulties and trials by themselves. This led to a shining victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance was manifested, above all, in responsibly carrying out their revolutionary tasks through thick and thin with the spirit of

executing unconditionally the orders and directives of the great leader.

When they received a difficult task, they thought first of how to overcome difficulties and obstacles by themselves and did not quarrel with conditions. They created conditions when conditions were not provided and turned unfavourable circumstances into favourable ones, and thus carried out their task unconditionally.

This happened in the Mt. Hungtoushan secret camp at the beginning of 1937. Anti-Japanese guerrillas of a supply unit got from Comrade Commander an urgent task of making several hundred pairs of *Poson* (Korean cotton-padded socks) for combatants, while repairing arms. It was no easy job to make them in several days with one sewing machine. They went about the honourable task given by Comrade Commander with a fervent desire to carry it out without fail.

But the needle of the sewing machine, it was only one they had, was broken, when they did not make half the set number.

They were quite at a loss what to do. It would take them a long time to make socks by hand and they could get the needle nowhere in the deep mountains. To execute the order of Comrade Commander, they had to make by themselves a sewing machine needle which only the precision machine factory could produce.

They cut steel wire and ground it with a stone into a sewing machine needle.

However, it did not go long, and was broken soon. Though, they were never discouraged. This time they remade a matting needle into a sewing machine needle after



painstaking efforts. In this way, they made the socks by the set date and sent them to the combatants.

Such examples are too many to be cited.

In November 1933, anti-Japanese guerrillas in the Yenching guerrilla base received a task to make 100 "Yongil Bombs" in three days. They were short of everything. But they made them on time, pooling their strength and wisdom.

As seen above, the anti-Japanese guerrillas educated and trained by the great leader thoroughly carried out his orders and directives without offering the slightest reason and excuse, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance was also manifested in procuring by themselves everything needed for the revolution, making what was lacking and finding out what was in short supply.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas had no state and regular army support. Only many difficulties and ordeals were in store for them. Acting strictly upon the Juche idea and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance that others could not make the Korean revolution for Koreans and it should be carried out by the Korean revolutionaries and people themselves, the anti-Japanese guerrillas procured everything necessary—arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing and others—by themselves.

They attacked the enemies with bare hands and captured arms from them at first. Then they effectively used them to wrest a large number of weapons from the enemy to arm their units and people in the guerrilla bases. Some gave their lives for a rifle or a handful of ammunition.

In the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance they made arms by themselves. They produced with hammers, pincers and files the "Yongil Bombs" which struck terror into the enemies' hearts and repaired machine-guns at the arms repair shop in the deep forest.

They procured provisions, uniforms and all other necessary things by themselves.

Supply servicemen built sewing houses in the deep forests and made uniforms and dyed them with tree leaves and barks. Cooks prepared a great variety of menus with wild

vegetables and economized and effectively used provisions gained at the cost of blood.

Medical servicemen made various medicines from herbs and tree barks in the deep forests to cure diseases. And they made medical tools by themselves and conducted complex surgical operations.

Upholding the teaching of the great leader, "Studying is the first and foremost task for a revolutionary", the anti-Japanese guerrillas created all the conditions for study by themselves. They built publishing houses in the thick forests and made copying ink and printing instruments and printed teaching materials and many revolutionary publications for study and political work.

As you have seen above, the anti-Japanese guerrillas produced everything they decided to and could live and fight everywhere there were water and grasses.

Because they made it a rule to rely on their own efforts they could be always optimistic and organize the economic life of their units well even in difficult conditions.

Indeed, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance was a manifestation of the unquestioning loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to the great leader, their unshakable faith, and it was the source of great strength which enabled them to crown the anti-Japanese armed struggle they began with bare hands with brilliant victory.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance cultivated in the years of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the source of great strength that enabled our people to perform immortal exploits in the struggle for building a new country after liberation, in the Fatherland Liberation War and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the war. So it is even now.

Today our people are effecting continued innovations and changes in the carrying out of the three revolutions, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in all realms with the attitude of the master of the revolution, just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas infinitely faithful to the great leader did, under the revolutionary slogan of the Party "Let's produce, study and live as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!"

Producers of Lathe "Kusong No. 3"

The workers and technicians of the Kusong Machine-tool Plant manufacture a great variety of good machine tools for the different branches of the national economy and make a great contribution to carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The lathe "Kusong No. 3" is not only in wide use at home but also exported to many countries of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid his seventh visit to this plant after the war in 1967.

After he carefully inspected all production processes from casting to assembling, the great leader highly praised the workers and technicians for having reequipped the plant on modern lines and producing various fine machine tools by their own efforts in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance according to the Party's policy. And he encouraged them to greater results in production.

That day the great leader earnestly taught that the plant should manufacture handy

new-type machine tools with high gyration speed and high efficiency.

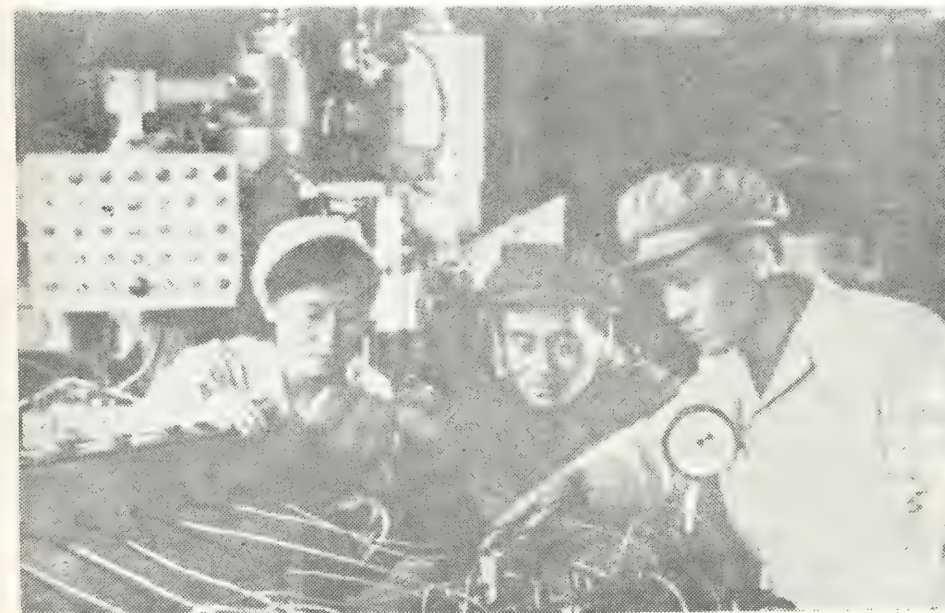
Regarding it as a great honour to get an on-the-spot teaching from the great leader, the workers and technicians turned out as one in the struggle to manufacture a new-type modern lathe.

They solved knotty problems one by one, pooling their collective wisdom, confident that where there is a will, there is a way.

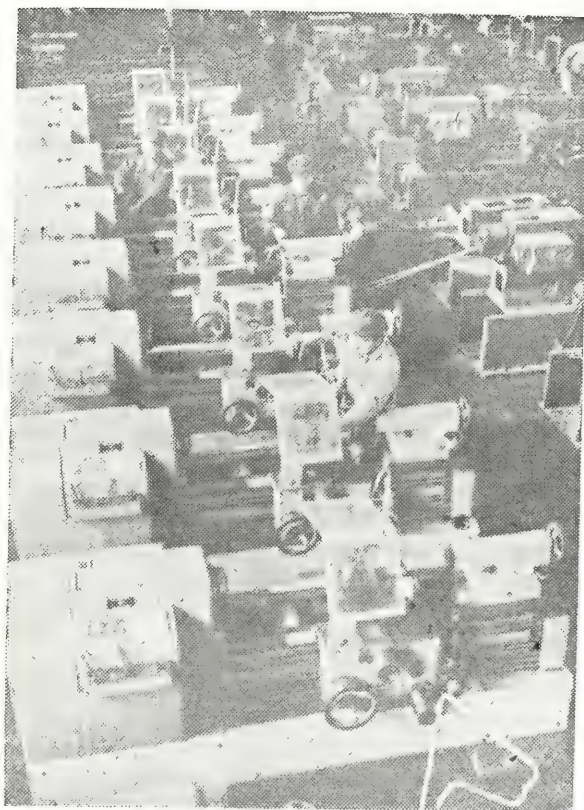
The designers completed in a few days blueprints of a new lathe with over 20 less gears but upward of 3,000 more revolutions per minute than the existing ones.

The moulders and casters of the casting workshop, turners of the processing workshop and fitters of the assembling workshop had much collective consultation and introduced advanced work methods and several hundred new technical innovation proposals in production, and thus increased labour productivity 20-40 times.

In this way, they succeeded in the trial production of the new lathe in a little more than a month since they began designing



Workers and technicians quite often discuss how to improve techniques



Highly-efficient machine tools are mass-produced through a powerful Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement

and named it "Kusong No. 3."

Several months later, the serial production of the lathe "Kusong No. 3" started.

The production of the lathe was a full manifestation of the loyalty of the workers and technicians to the great leader.

The lathe "Kusong No. 3" has many merits: It needs less materials than the existing ones, but its efficiency is 8 times higher; and it makes less noises and is handy. So the turners can work it easily, expending less energies.

For nearly ten years on end since then, the workers and technicians of this plant have made leaps and bounds in their production.

The lathe "Kusong No. 3" had been improved many times. It won a gold medal at the Plovdiv International Fair in Bulgaria in the spring of 1971.

The lathe "Kusong No. 3" was made for domestic use for carrying out the country's industrialization and the three major tasks

of the technical revolution. It is, however, now exported to many countries of the world on the principle of filling each other's needs and in the spirit of mutual cooperation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The tremendous tasks confronting the engineering industry call for stepped-up production of machine tools. The output of machine tools should be boosted rapidly and, especially, special machine tools, automatic and semi-automatic machine tools, large-size and efficient single-purpose machine tools should be produced in quantities."

Upholding this teaching of the great leader, the workers and technicians of the plant admirably produce gear shaper machine and more than ten kinds of modern machine tools and machines and equipment for new factories and enterprises.

For the expansion project of the Kumsong Tractor Plant for the rural technical revolution, they produced automatic streamlines to process the engine body of the tractor "Chollima" and many other machines and equipment in only a few months.

Holding high especially the torchlight of new technical innovation lit by the great leader at the Huichon Machine-tool Plant, the workers and technicians of the Kusong Machine-tool Plant actively introduced various automatic streamlines and produced many high-quality single-purpose machines to further expand and reinforce the material and technical foundations of the plant. As a result, in 1971, the plant became able to produce 10,000 machine tools a year and make a great contribution to carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The Kusong Machine-tool Plant was honoured with "Kim Il Sung Order" in April 1972 and won the title of "Chollima Factory" in the same year.

Today, out of a burning desire to answer with boundless loyalty the expectations of the great leader by incessantly renovating their techniques and turning out more of new and modern machine tools, the workers and technicians of the plant are waging more vigorously the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Choe Un Guk

I Am Eager to Be under Care of General Kim Il Sung

(The writer of this note is a woman teacher in south Korea under US imperialist occupation.)

Hearing in the instructors' room the graduation song sung by pupils, many thoughts of the graduates from the school are crowded into my mind.

Wigmaker Chae Bong Sun, bus conductress O Hye Suk, restaurant waitress Chong Ok Ja, and Kim Sun Ae who had been forced to leave our higher girls' school halfway for her failure to pay "school impositions"....

Bong Sun, top graduate, was well-behaved and most kind-hearted of all.

She was so poor that she knew things too early for her age, 14. She even knew to decline a notebook I bought her a year out of my compassion. But she laughed like a child.

No sooner had the last class been over than I hurried to the slum in Okryon-dong. I had been there several times. But lanes were so many that I found Bong Sun's house with great difficulty. She was lying in an empty room without light.

I entered the room. She lit an oil lamp and looked hard at me with an eye full of joy and surprise and made a deep bow to me. Bong Sun's mother just came back home. She had been out from early morning to earn money.

"Mother, how do you do," said I.

"Oh, you're teacher. You have come just at midnight! I am sorry to trouble you...." said she.

She sat down beside me and heaved a deep sigh. Then she said in rage that the damnable devils had shaved Bong Sun's head bald, and cursed and hated the world.

"Shaved head?" I felt my heart stop beating.

"Teacher, I have sold my hair...." said Bong Sun who was sitting without word and began to sob.

Only then I realized why she wrapped her head tightly with a kerchief.

It was too disgusting and hateful.

This happened yesterday.

Director of the Wig Company and chief of the production section came to the work place with a fat Japanese woman in the lead. She was Sumiko, wife of Tanaka, investor of capital in the company, who came to south Korea to see the sights of the Pulguk-sa Temple in Kyongju.

That day, the director presented her with a wig specially made by his company as a souvenir. But the wicked Japanese woman refused, saying colour was not good.

The director wanted to get more investment by winning her favour and gave the chief of the production section a sharp scolding for the wig's poor quality. And he instructed him to make a new wig within a few days even by cutting the hair of wigmakers.

The chief carefully examined 300 wigmakers and singled out the most bright and charming hair. Towards evening Bong Sun was called to the room of the chief of the production section.

I cannot repress surging indignation when I think of how the chief cajoled young Bong Sun into offering her hair.

He knew that Bong Chol, Bong Sun's younger brother, could not enter school, for he failed to pay "school impositions." So he took money out of his pocket and said that she should give him schooling, whatever she might do, as if sympathizing with her.

Then he said sweet words that a girl's hair grows fast and that if a wig made of her hair won a favour of Mrs. Sumiko it would bring good luck to her. But she did not agree to him. Now he told her never to miss this good chance, saying that if other girls knew this they would vie with one another in offering their hair. Then he began to cut her hair by force. There was no other escape for her.

The rascal shaved her beautiful head bald in a twinkling.

He gave her a kerchief, saying: "This is worth 500 won, but free for you. You must think it to be an expression of sympathy for you." And he went out of the room.

Wrapping her head with her two hands, Bong Sun cried bitterly alone in the empty room. She did not want to live on in such a merciless society where human dignity and rights are trampled underfoot. She decided to drown herself in the deep sea and rushed to Songdo. She felt pity for her mother in distress who survived her husband, a boatman, and for her younger brother Bong Chol, and came back home. She threw a quilt over herself and lay down. Bong Chol who was playing outside entered the room. At money at her pillow he danced for joy, saying that he was able to pay "school impositions" and go to school.

Her mother came and waked her up, asking where the money had come.

Bong Sun, keeping back her tears with difficulty, said that it was the money for Bong Chol's "school impositions." She threw herself into her mother's knee

and burst into tears. It was a bolt from the blue and her mother wept sorely, caressing her daughter's head. Bong Chol wept, too, saying: "Elder sister, I will not go to school."

This world is too cruel and merciless.

High is the sky and wide is the land, but the poor people in this cursed south Korea have no one to complain of their harsh treatment and humiliation to. How can we people live on in this cruel world where money and power are valued above man?

Bong Sun said: "Teacher, I was told that the north is a paradise on earth, isn't it? They say that General Kim Il Sung has introduced an eleven-year compulsory education to give schooling to all the children at state expense until they reach the working age...."

"I am eager to be under the care of General Kim Il Sung."

Okryugum

Okryugum is a new national instrument of our country.

It produces silver and jade-rolling sounds. So, it is especially popular with our artists, music lovers and many other people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the unimproved Korean traditional instruments,



This was what I had wanted to say. It was a unanimous desire of us south Korean people.

My mother used to say, though in vague terms, to encourage me in low spirits that hard toil brings happiness.

Our greatest desire is that this society is completely free from sorrow and Bong Sun and I come under the care of General Kim Il Sung, father of the nation. And this is our greatest happiness.

The clock struck two.

Bong Sun shed tears of indignation but cherishes a bright hope in her sorrow-ridden heart. When can she dance for joy, her face full of smile and beautiful ribbon on her long golden tresses?

The world is dark. But have hope. Be not overcome with sorrow but fight out injustice and misdoings.

The day is sure to come.

we can neither modernize the national music nor fully express the sentiments of the people of our age."

Faithful to the great leader's teaching on developing our national music on Juche lines, our artists and instrument makers have improved and developed many traditional national instruments of our country to suit the sentiments of our people in the present age and devised and manufactured new national instruments including *Okryugum*.

Okryugum is a modernized national instrument which keeps merits and characteristics of *Wagonghu*, *Kayagum* and other national instruments.

Okryugum is a plucking stringed instrument. It is 137.5 cm long, 55.5 cm wide and 12 cm thick. It consists of a wooden sound box, 33 strings, sound holes, bridges, pegs and legs.

Players of *Okryugum* sit on chairs when they play it, as those of *Kayagum* or *Yanggum* do.

Its most distinctive feature is that it applies new sound principles and produces silver tone quality, an abundance of tone quantity and lingering tones.

Okryugum produces peculiar sounds. It produces a soft and elegant sound resembling that of *Wagonghu* in the middle of the strings, resonant *Kayagum* tone colour on the right side and a sound of guitar tone colour on the left.

It is played in tremolo and various other ways. It can produce stormy and solemn melodies, and delicate melodies representing a murmuring stream or a rippling lake.

Okryugum is effectively used for solo and orchestral duet and concert.

Today *Okryugum* is widely used by our art companies. Our musicians play on it national music as well as modern songs and music expressing the thoughts and feelings of our people in the Chollima age.

Factory in Park

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We must build up the interior of the plant like a palace and the compound and surroundings like a park at all factories."

Faithfully following the teachings of the great leader, the workers, technicians and office workers of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill have built up the interior of the mill like a palace and its compound and surroundings like a park.

The mill is always bright and neat and tidy and refreshing to the eyes inside and out.

The production processes have been modernized in almost all the workshops including the acid bath and sulphuric acid workshops and production is conducted by remote control in some processes.

Spinning machines are hermetically sealed along modern lines and the mill has more than ten ventilators with an hourly capacity of over 200,000 cubic metres. The ventilators are linked with a chimney which cost as much money as a staple fibre winding workshop with a 5,000-ton capacity.

In the past, the spinners had to wear mask and goggles because of steam and smell of gas, but now they work joyously in the clean and clear air, red kerchiefs on their heads and in snow-white working clothes.

The spacious compound of the mill is literally a park. It is planted with pine, fir and poplar trees, and flower and fruit trees, and it resembles a forest.

The trees are an invaluable wealth for the workers.

Birds nest in the trees.

A pond in the centre of the park swarms with fishes.

The workers amuse themselves before and after their day's work at the recreation grounds and playground in the park. Workers are fond of reading on the benches in the park.

The volleyball and basketball courts are always alive with young workers. Inter-workshop or workteam matches are held there quite often.

This mill is in a park and it is covered with trees and free from poisonous gas. This is not a grace of nature.

Before the country's liberation, the Japanese imperialists built a spinning mill with an annual capacity of over 1,000 tons where the present mill stands. The mill was surrounded by a three metre-high wall not to allow the workers to go out. It was always heavy with gas threatening the lives of the workers. More than ten workers died from mental disease a year and many suffered from occupational diseases.

When fleeing from Korea after their defeat, the Japanese imperialists destroyed even such mill.

After the country's liberation the workers formed the "Mill Rehabilitation Committee" and waged a vigorous struggle to restore the mill by themselves.

In April 1946 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, though he was busy in guiding the people to build a new country immediately after the liberation, visited the mill.

Stressing the importance of chemical fibres in our country where the cultivated

land of cotton was limited, he earnestly told the workers to rehabilitate the mill as early as possible and start operation.

He has visited the mill 12 times up to now since then.

In order to enable spinners to work, breathing a clear and clean air, in a fine place like a palace, the great leader taught them in detail that they should keep the mill, inside and out, clean and completely eliminate poisonous gas and make it a harmless one, and even showed the concrete ways to do so.

Moreover, he sent the mill many modern machines and equipment and a huge sum of funds.

Inspired by repeated paternal solicitude and warm love of the fatherly leader, the workers turned out as one in a worthy struggle to build their mill like a palace and its surroundings like a park.

They modernized complex processes one by one, paying primary attention to the protection of their health in remoulding machines and equipment, and planted various trees in and around the mill whenever they had time

to spare.

As a result, the mill has been rebuilt into a big, modern chemical fibre factory producing 30 times more staple fibre than was turned out in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, into a factory in a well-wooded park.

This mill produces from pulp as much fibre as from cotton picked in 200,000 *chongbo* of fields.

The Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, a factory in a park, is a full reflection of the reality of our country where the man-centred Juche idea—that man is the master of everything and decides everything—fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is in full bloom.

Out of a burning desire to repay with loyalty the deep solicitude and favor of the great leader who is striving to provide our people with better and more cloth, the workers of the mill are boosting their production, more vigorously conducting the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"



More than 20 Years as Coop Farm Management Board Chairman

—Li Byong Shik, Twice Labour Hero and Chairman of
the Management Board of the Inhung Coop Farm in
Mundok County, South Pyongan Province—



He studies hard the classics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung



He discusses the day's work with management personnel



It is his important daily routine to look after the kindergarten children in his coop farm



He leaves for Pyongyang to attend the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea [held last year]. He is seen off by farmers

He always shows good example in farming



Chairman Li Byong Shik among youths. He says to them:

"When I mingle with you, it seems to me I had grown 10 years younger"



People's Athlete Ku Yong Jo, winner of gold medal at the bantamweight boxing event of the 21st Olympics

Ku Yong Jo, the World's Strongest Bantamweight Boxer

Our Boxer Ku Yong Jo Defeats His US Rival in the Bantamweight Boxing Finals of the 21st Olympics 5:0 and Carries Off Gold Medal

People's Athlete Ku Yong Jo had refined his Juche boxing technique under the profound care and warm love of the great leader. He won gold medal in the bantamweight boxing game of the 21st Olympics, and added glory to Chollima Korea.

He beat his Romanian and Bulgarian rivals in the preliminaries, defeated his Thai opponent 5:0 in the quarter finals, overwhelmingly outpointed a British boxer in the semi-finals and defeated a US boxer, holder of American continent championship by an overwhelming score of 5:0 in the finals.

Ku Yong Jo thus became the world's strongest bantamweight boxer.



In the finals our boxer Ku Yong Jo gave a succession of strong blows to his US opponent and defeated him 5:0



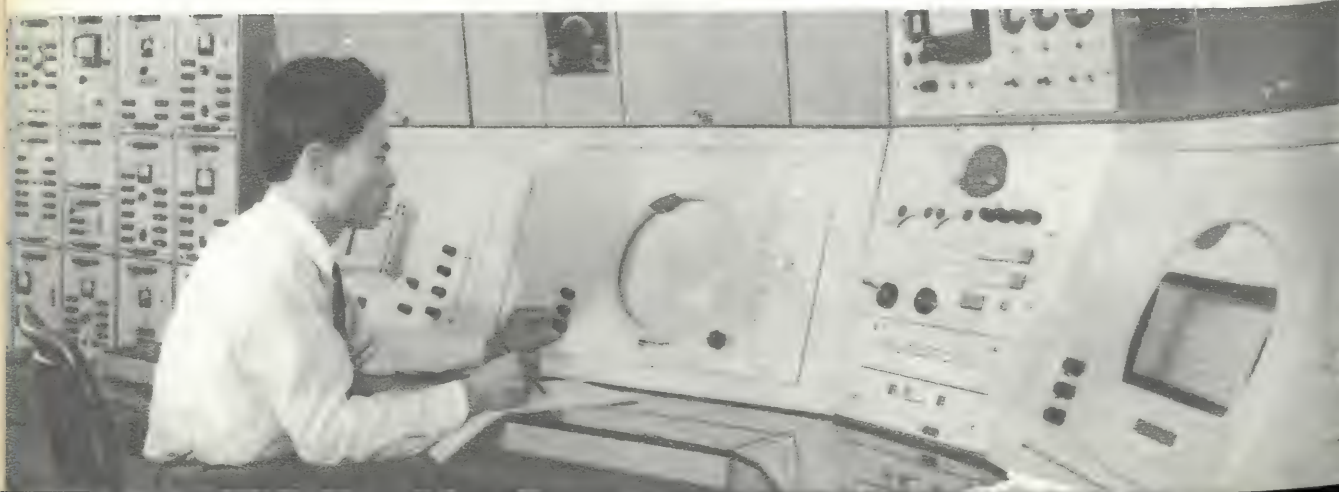
Our boxer Ku Yong Jo came first in the bantamweight boxing game and our national flag is displayed high

Scouts in Nature Conquest, Our Developing Meteorology



There are weather stations in different parts of the country.
Photo shows part of a weather station

Observation by meteorological radarlocator



Forecasters have a discussion for correct weather reports

Meteorological data are gathered



With modern apparatuses they promptly collect meteorological data of various countries of the world





Highly-efficient meteorological observation apparatuses are produced



Weather observation is conducted regularly on rivers

Test of anemometers by remote-controlled wind tunnel



Revolutionary Newspaper "Saenal"

The newspaper "Saenal" was the organ of the Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union, the first children's revolutionary organization in our country, formed by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in Fusung in the early days of his revolutionary activities.

The great leader created the Saenal Juvenile Union of his primary schoolmates and many children in Fusung county educated by him on December 15, 1926.

The fighting tasks of the Saenal Juvenile Union were to fight against Japanese imperialism and the landlords and capitalists for Korean independence and proletarian liberation, equip children with progressive thought and military knowledge, and carry out anti-Japanese propaganda and enlightenment work among compatriots.

The great leader published the organ of the Union "Saenal" on January 15, 1928 as a means of ideological propaganda to fulfil these tasks.

Recollecting those days, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Formerly we went into the midst of masses in the middle school days at 14 to 15 years of age to conduct agitating lectures and organize mass demonstrations, and procured a mimeograph and printed the newspaper of the Saenal Juvenile Union."

The children's revolutionary newspaper "Saenal" published by the great leader was the first revolutionary publication in our country.

The newspaper "Saenal" exposed and denounced the Japanese imperialist policy of brutal colonial plunder in our country and strongly called upon our people to fight Japanese imperialism to the end to win freedom and independence. It also laid bare the contradictions of class society based on exploitation and oppression and the exploitative nature of the landlord-capitalist system, and imbued the broad masses of the people with the thought of class liberation on fighting for building a new society where the working people are equally well-off. It also gave the history of

development of human society and data on military knowledge.

As you have seen above, the newspaper "Saenal" extensively explained burning socio-political problems in diverse forms. So it was widely circulated and very popular with the members of the Saenal Juvenile Union and the broad masses of youth and pupils and revolutionary people.

The great leader wrote the inaugural address and many articles for the newspaper and edited it, and printed the newspaper with the mimeograph at the risk of his life under the strict watch of the enemy. He got great mother Kang Ban Sok and his younger brother Comrade Kim Chol Ju to distribute without delay the paper to Wanliho, Tayang and other farm villages around Fusung.

The house of the great leader at the time was the editing house, printing house and distributor of the newspaper.

The newspaper "Saenal" published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with the help of mother of Korea Kang Ban Sok rendered immortal services in training a new generation of revolutionaries at the dawn of the Korean revolution and established a brilliant tradition of our revolutionary publications.

Our revolutionary publications have inherited the brilliant tradition of the revolutionary publications created by the great leader and we publish a newspaper of the same name as the newspaper put out by him for the senior middle school pupils.

The respected and beloved leader who always looks after the school boys and girls with warm fatherly affection understood well the publication of the newspapers for them and said that a newspaper should be issued exclusively for senior middle school pupils, and named it "Saenal". The newspaper "Saenal" plays a big role in training the senior middle school pupils to be true revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the great leader, new-type men prepared intellectually, morally and physically.

Hwang Jong Hyon

"Resolution on Korean Question"

Unanimously Adopted by Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo on 16-19 August, 1976,

Noting the fact that Korea remains divided for a long time, where tension is aggravated every day and a critical situation in which a new war may break out any moment has been created,

Noting the fact that today the imperialists have turned south Korea into a military base for aggression and a base for nuclear attack, by extensively introducing into south Korea more and more armed forces and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons, and have created a threat of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by stepping up war preparations and incessantly committing dangerous military provocations, saying that they will not hesitate to use even nuclear weapons,

Expressing its concern that if the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression against Korea are not foiled, a war will break out in Korea, which will expand to Asia and the world,

Noting that the imperialists make unwarranted allegation that, to keep a "balance of forces" among the great powers in the Far East, it is necessary to maintain the foreign troops and foreign military bases in south Korea, and Korea should remain divided as today,

Regarding that the non-aligned countries cannot allow the imperialists to play with the destiny of small countries at their will or sacrifice them, nor can they allow any state to keep troops and install military bases in other countries and interfere in their internal affairs,

Paying attention to the situation in south Korea under the foreign troops' occupation where fascist oppression prevails and even the elementary democratic rights and freedom

of people are ruthlessly trampled underfoot,

Regarding that to eliminate the tension in Korea which has now reached its extreme, remove the danger of a new war and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is an urgent task whose fulfilment brooks no further delay either in view of the interest of world peace or in the light of the principle of national self-determination and the trend of the present time advancing toward independence, resolves:

1. The Conference holds that the imperialist war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea should be stopped immediately; all the war means including nuclear weapons introduced into south Korea be removed; all the foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea; the foreign military bases be dismantled and the Korean Military Armistice Agreement be replaced by a peace agreement.

2. Regarding that the reunification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people themselves through negotiations and dialogue in such modus as Great National Congress which will widely reflect all nation's will, free from any interference of outside forces, in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972, the Conference expresses its firm solidarity with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people in their struggle for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

3. In order to oppose the imperialist machination to provoke a new war in Korea, prevent any state from encouraging Korea's division or hampering its reunification and help the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the non-aligned countries shall take concerted action in the international organizations and international conferences.

US Imperialists Must Quit South Korea at Once, Taking Along All Their Aggressive Forces

"Emergency International Conference on Korea" Held in Tokyo

The "Emergency International Conference on Korea" was held between August 12 and 14, 1976 in Tokyo, Japan, under the sponsorship of the "Executive Committee of the Emergency International Conference on Korea" formed of people of various strata in Japan fighting against the US imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The conference was held at a time when the atrocious suppression of people by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang actively backed by the US imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries has reached its zenith and their new war moves in Korea entered a reckless stage.

The conference was attended by representatives of various countries and region—Japan, Thailand, Hongkong, Malaysia, Algeria, Kenya, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and the United States—and south Korean representatives working at overseas organizations of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmin-tong"), more than 60 in all.

It was also attended by over 200 observers.

Following the opening address, congratulatory speeches and report on the call of the conference, the conference heard reports and speeches on the following agenda items adopted unanimously:

1. Tyranny and the resistance movement against it in south Korea;
2. The struggle of the third world and the struggle for democracy in south Korea;
3. The struggle in the third world and the

"Resolution on Korean Issue"

The Emergency International Conference on Korea was held on August 12-14 to

"advanced countries";

4. Reunification of north and south Korea and our future.

Representatives who delivered reports and contributed in discussion were unanimous in exposing and denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's suppression of people and mediaeval violation of human rights and vehemently condemned the US imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries for zealously encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. They brought to light the criminal moves of the US imperialists towards the permanent split of Korea, and stressed that if genuine peace is to be realized in Korea, it is imperative to make the US imperialist aggression troops withdraw from south Korea.

They also emphasized that the peace-loving people of the world should focus all their attention on Korea and wage an indefatigable struggle supporting the Korean people till the cause of national reunification is realized.

The conference unanimously adopted a "resolution on the Korean issue" and cabled it to Chairman of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Yugoslavia, Syria, Iraq and Algeria.

"Grand emergency international meeting" and demonstration were held in support of the struggle for democratization in south Korea, on August 15.

They were attended by prominent figures of various strata in Japan and many Japanese people and "Mindan"-line compatriots in Japan—over 3,000 in all—and many foreign delegates from over 10 countries participating in the conference.

discuss one of the most long-standing and urgent issues of the world today—Korean.

1. PREVENT RESUMPTION OF WAR AND BRING LASTING PEACE TO THE KOREAN PENINSULA

The main danger on the Korean peninsula is the threat of war. The dialogue begun by the July 4, 1972 Joint Statement between north and south Korea—intended to achieve reunification in a peaceful manner—has come to a virtual halt, with the north-south relationship deteriorating to a situation even more dangerous than before the start of the dialogue. A principal factor is the “two Koreas” policy set forth by the Pak Jung Hi “regime” in Seoul in its “June 23, 1973 declaration.” The declaration crackdown on anyone advocating peaceful reunification is another. The justification is the oft-repeated anti-communist propaganda of the alleged danger of an “invasion from the north.”

South Korea is now on a war footing, with orders issued for “general national mobilization”. A military buildup is continuing as large amounts of war supplies are being transported from the US and other parts of the world. Equipped with nuclear weapons, more than 42,000 US troops are deployed in south Korea. Military co-ordination has been consolidated between the US, Japan and south Korea. A series of large-scale war exercises have been carried out jointly by the US and south Korean armed forces, while nuclear mines are sown in the Demilitarized Zone with clashes occurring every day along the Military Demarcation Line.

Against this background it is necessary to remember the threats by US and south Korean officials to use nuclear weapons and launch a “nine-day war” or a “pre-emptive strike.”

The conference expresses concern that hostilities may be resumed at any moment, rapidly expanding into thermonuclear war with incalculable consequences for mankind.

Calling the present situation to the urgent attention of peace-loving peoples and governments of the world, the conference declares that a war in Korea must not happen again and peace must be preserved. Holding that the US and the south Korean authorities should respect the resolution adopted at the 30th United Nations General Assembly, the conference insists that all US military personnel and nuclear arms must be withdrawn from south Korea immediately, that

military support of all kinds to south Korea must be terminated, the influx of arms from abroad be prohibited and the Korean peninsula converted into a non-nuclear zone.

The conference demands that immediate practical steps be taken to turn the current unstable truce into a durable peace.

2. POLITICAL REPRESSION IN THE SOUTH

At present many civic leaders, students and religious people who support democracy are in prison on groundless charges under “presidential decrees,” the “anti-communist” and “national security” laws and de facto “martial law”. There is no remnant of democracy and human rights in south Korea as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Charter. Those arrested include ex-presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung and resistance poet Kim Ji Ha whose lives are now in danger. The conference joins all peoples devoted to peace in striving to have their lives spared and demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners and calls for a vigorous international campaign to be launched for that purpose.

We extend our complete support to the struggle of the south Korean people for democratic rights and freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly, and religion. We express our full support to the movement of the south Korean people to put an end to the “Yushin” (“new establishment”) dictatorship and establish a broad-based democratic coalition government in its place.

3. INDEPENDENT AND PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF KOREA

Taking note of the urgent desire of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country as soon as possible the conference views that continuing division of Korea is not only tragic for its people but also a constant source of tension threatening world peace.

The process of reunification should be guided by three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity agreed on in the July 4, 1972 Joint Statement and unanimously welcomed by the world community.

Despite its ostensible agreement with the three principles, the Pak Jung Hi “regime”

has shown no enthusiasm for translating them into practice. With active encouragement from Washington and Tokyo, the Pak “regime” has openly disregarded the principles and pushed with its policy of “showdown” with the north.

Urging the US and Japan to cease intervening with the right of the Korean people to self-determination, the conference condemns the “two Koreas” policy and “separate UN membership” aimed at keeping Korea permanently divided.

Recognizing the need for new initiatives leading to the restoration of democracy and peace, the conference supports the widespread demand for a forum of the Korean people, by the Korean people, and for the Korean people to promote the reunification process, a forum where north and south Korean political parties, public organizations and individual figures would participate.

The conference insists that national unity essential for reunification cannot be achieved under a dictatorship and that there can be no national unity without democracy.

4. INTERNATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PROPOSALS

Recognizing the crucial significance and role of international support for achieving a reunified, independent and peaceful Korea, the conference appeals for international

support.

The conference unanimously approved the formation of an international solidarity committee, and authorized the creation of a permanent organization. The committee is empowered to organize a provisional commission of inquiry into the denial of social, political and economic rights and freedom in south Korea, and undertake relevant action against the dictatorial Pak “regime”, and to support the struggle of the Korean people for reunification.

All the delegates to the conference will communicate the resolution to their governments and to organizations to which they belong and urge implementation.

Considering the importance of the movement of non-aligned countries, the conference expresses confidence that the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries will adopt positive measures to help promote a solution to the Korean issue in the interests of the Korean people and the peace of the world.

The Emergency International Conference on Korea, on behalf of all its participants, and especially on behalf of all those in south Korea who cannot make their voices heard, will immediately communicate this resolution to the conference of non-aligned nations, the Secretary General of the United Nations and all governments.

Taedong-gang River Mullet

The East, West and South Seas of Korea near the shore and the lower reaches of rivers abound with mullet, one of fishes widely known to our people.

Mullet is a little flat but round. Its back is greyish blue and stomach is yellow.

In May and June mullet lays eggs at the mouth of rivers and in sea current areas. One year-old mullet is 25 cm and three-four year-old one is 35-45 cm and it weighs 260-950 grammes.

In rainy July and August they shoal to the sea shore for food.

In autumn the Taedong-gang River mullet famed for its good taste grows fatter.

From old times the Taedong-

gang River has abounded with mullet and there have been many stories about the river mullet.

During the hardest days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, on significant May Day, 1940, men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had to catch frog by breaking the ice of a mountain stream and boil it in water without salt and eat it.

That night, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung encouraged his men sitting around a campfire, saying that their arduous struggle would surely make them eat the Taedong-gang River mullet instead of frog in near future.

The words of the great leader have been realized now.

The fatherly leader pays deep attention to the prevention of pollution in factory building—the prevention of the contamination of river water for the growth of fish and of the flow into the river of polluted water for the protection of our beautiful nature.

That is why the Taedong-gang River is always clear and swarms with mullet and other fish though there are Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and other big cities and such large factories and enterprises as the Kangson Steel Complex, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and the Taean Electric Machinery Factory along the river.

The Taedong-gang River is a big fishbreeding river.

Our Socialist Agriculture Is Free from Influence of Cold Front

Under the influence of the cold front weather has been very capricious all over the world in recent years.

This year agriculture of almost all countries of the world suffers acutely from the most trying and severest heat and drought in history, rare cold and snowfall and heavy rain and big flood.

This further aggravated the capitalist countries' "agricultural crisis," "food crisis" in particular.

Weather in our country was also unusually bad one under the influence of the cold front.

There were a long spell of dry weather, unusually cold spring with unseasonable hail and heavy rain in summer in our country.

These were very bad conditions which might do great harm to our agriculture whose major products are rice and maize.

But, under the bright rays of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" elaborated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our socialist agriculture is steadily developing, free from the destructive influence of the cold front. The foundation of its grain production is solid and stable.

Our country reaps bounteous crops every year. We achieved another great success in agricultural production this year, too. This is due entirely to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the Juche farming methods worked out by him.

The great leader gave correct answers to

all the difficult and complex problems arising from the settlement of the socialist rural economic question and led our Party and people to resolve them.

A good example is provided by the fact that irrigation was completed in a short period, giving priority to it in the rural technical revolution.

Paddy rice cultivation occupies an important place in our grain production and it is dry in spring and rainy in summer every year in our country. In such conditions, the great leader saw the importance of irrigation, and guided our Party and people to carry out a grand nature-remaking work and successfully completed irrigation in a short period.

In full consideration of the climatic and topographical conditions and the distribution of crops in our country and the country's economic situation, the respected and beloved leader directed our people to carry out irrigation with the main stress on the building of irrigation works on the west coast and forest and river conservation on the east coast, and give paddy irrigation priority and introduce non-paddy irrigation simultaneously with it, and forcefully promote drainage projects.

He set off an all-people movement for the construction of large irrigation canals and middle and small irrigation canals.

Under the wise guidance and minute care of the great leader, the grand monuments to the age of the Workers' Party, the Pyongnam, Kiyang, Amnok-gang Irrigation Systems, and middle and small irrigation projects have

long been completed. As a result, all paddy fields in our country are under irrigation and non-paddy fields are also watered. River improvement projects, dyke projects for controlling tidewater and reforestation were undertaken all over the country and drainage projects were completed. This made it possible to fully protect paddy and non-paddy fields and crops against drought and flood.

The great leader clarified scientific ways to prevent the influence of the cold front promptly with the mighty weapon, the Juche farming methods, while consolidating the

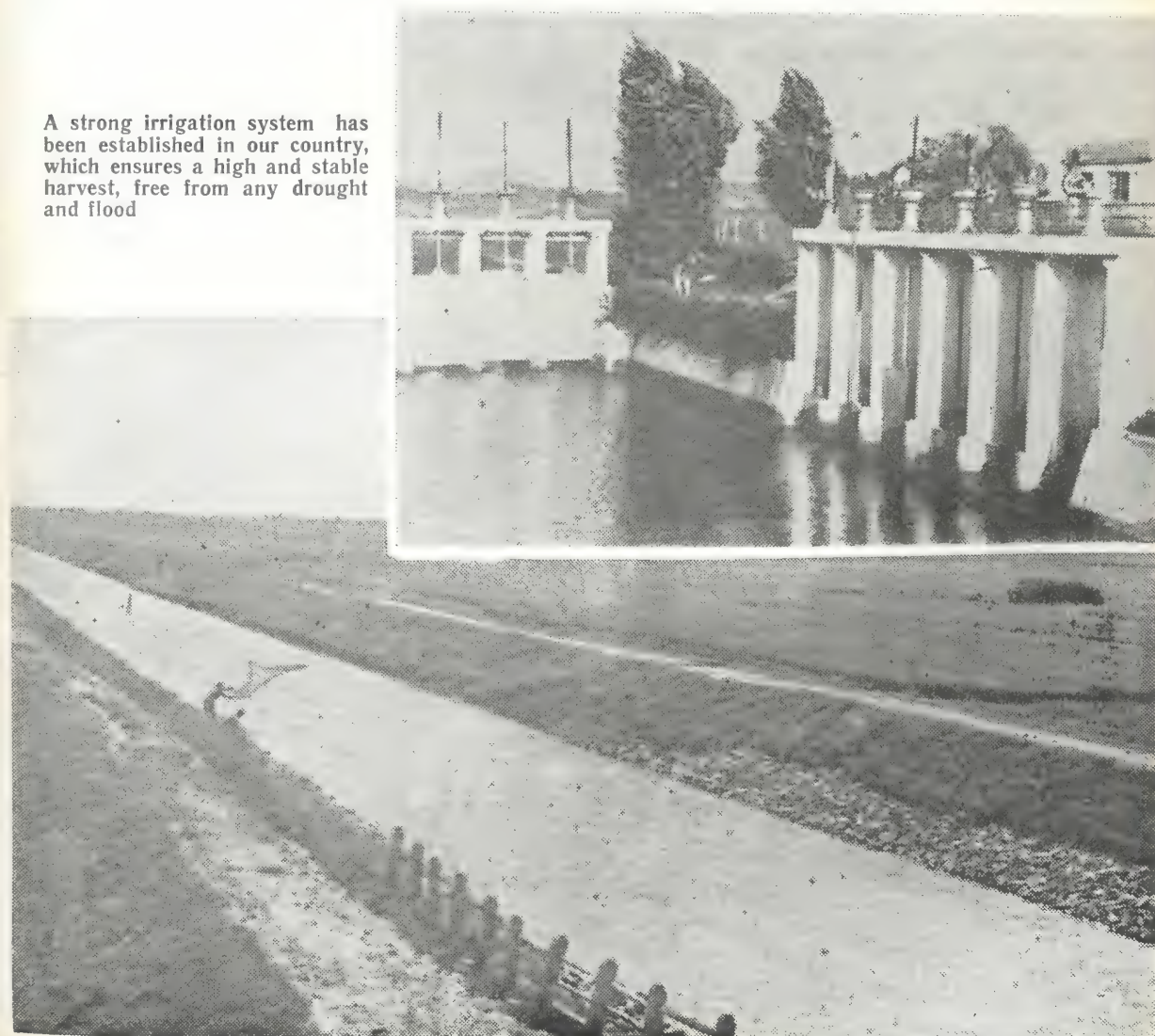
achievements in irrigation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A vigorous struggle must be waged to prevent the influence of a cold front."

Scientifically calculating the climatic and regional soil conditions and the distinctive features of crop cultivation, and relying on the solid material and technical foundations of our agriculture and the inexhaustible creative wisdom of our farmers, the respected and beloved leader wisely guided the entire agricultural working people to apply the

A strong irrigation system has been established in our country, which ensures a high and stable harvest, free from any drought and flood



Juche farming methods.

Between April and June this year, the weather was unsettled and temperature was abnormal, it frosted, snowed and hailed unseasonably.

We, however, planted cold-bed rice seedlings and humus-potted maize seedlings in all fields.

Making a careful analysis of varieties of paddy rice, maize and other grain crops and vegetables, the great leader once stressed that seed improvement was not a mere research but a revolution to remake nature, and constantly guided our scientists and peasants to produce high-yielding varieties suiting the weather and soil of different regions of our country.

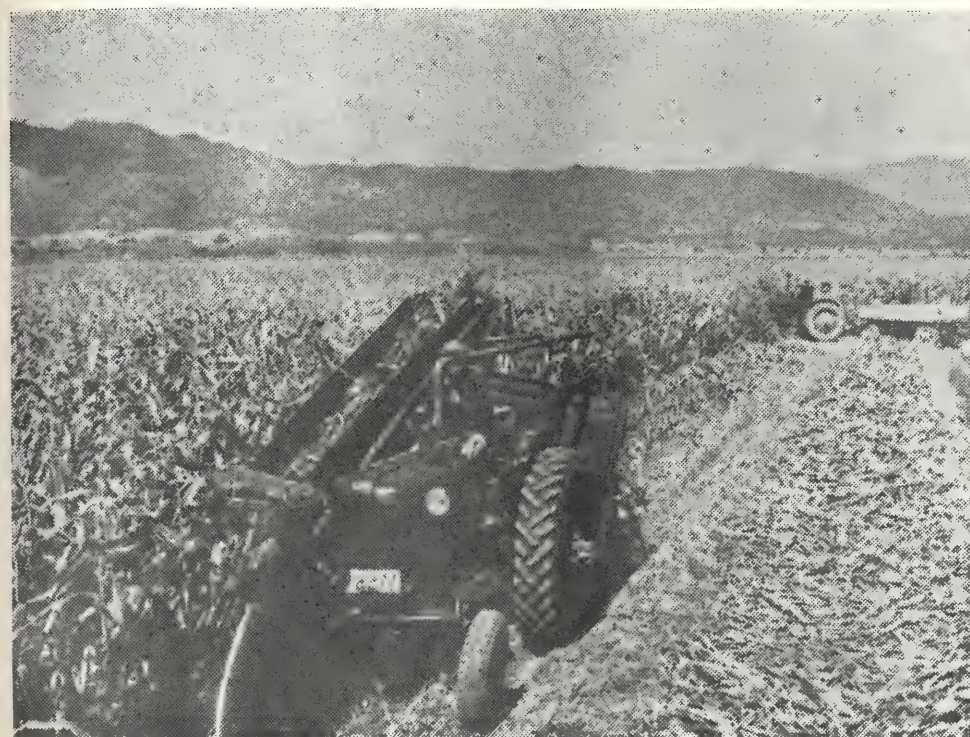
Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and his deep solicitude, the green revolution forcefully went ahead, with the

result that cold-standing high-yielding strains were produced and a highway was paved for making our grain farming highly intensive.

True to the great leader's teachings, our agricultural working people have striven in recent years to improve soil in a big way and quicken the growth of crops.

At the same time, they have made the already established irrigation system fully display its might and protected grains from drought and flood by utilizing water effectively and comprehensively.

All the agricultural functionaries conducted careful, effective organizational and political work to thoroughly prevent the influence of the cold front in every process of farming. And all the agricultural working people worked hard for farming with a high sense of responsibility for the food production of the country. As a result, our socialist cooperative



Rich harvest of maize

fields produced an unusually abundant crop this year, too.

The Namuri Plain in Chaeryong, the Orori Plain in Anak, the Yoldusamcholli Plain, the 100-ri Plain in Unjon, the Yonbaek and Pungdok Plains, leading grain producers along the west coast, increased their per-chongbo rice yield by 700 kg-1-odd ton on an average, as compared with last year.

Maize, bean and potato harvest is very

rich in in-between and mountain areas.

Our agricultural working people and other people are full of a firm determination to answer with loyalty the great favour and deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who brought about another bumper harvest and made our socialist rural economic system demonstrate its matchless superiority and indestructible vitality.

Kim Ho Sol



Rice harvesting is in full swing in the field which has produced a rich crop thanks to the Juche farming methods



Our Rural Banking System, Contributor to Solution of Rural Question (1)

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great importance to the proper use of banking facilities in the revolution and construction in the whole course of guiding the Korean revolution.

He fathered a unique idea of how to solve the banking problem as far back as the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and this constituted the historical roots of the banking policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. And at each stage of the development of revolution that followed the liberation of our country, he showed the most correct orientation and ways and means for the development of financial business, and gave well-advised guidance to this end.

The great leader brilliantly embodied his immortal Juche idea in the setting up of banking machinery and saw to it that all the predatory financial agencies owned by the Japanese imperialists and traitors to the nation were nationalized in a shortest possible time soon after liberation, that a national banking system was established on an independent and democratic basis and that this system served the revolution and construction efficiently.

He directed special attention to the peasant and agricultural questions; he wisely guided banks to serve more effectively to solve the rural question, so that great success was achieved in the settlement of this question.

On the basis of a deep analysis of the situation and financial affairs in our countryside right after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed a Juche-oriented policy that called for setting up the peasants' bank, a cooperative credit organ in the hands of peasants, and gave wise guidance to the work of organizing it.

The matters that stood with our rural

economy in the immediate post-liberation days made it urgent to establish a new rural banking system subsequent to the earliest readjustment of the predatory one that served Japanese imperialism.

The agrarian reform was successfully carried out under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in March 1946. In consequence, the economic foothold of the reactionary forces that had long been rooted in our countryside was demolished, the peasants were freed from the feudal exploitation and shackles once and for all and a broad way was opened for quick growth of the productive force of agriculture.

Things, however, did not present a bright picture. The overwhelming majority of peasants had in the past been so harshly exploited and oppressed by the Japanese imperialists and the landlords that they had no money enough to buy oxen and other domestic animals and plows, nor did they have houses worth mentioning, even food and seed grains. The rich peasants, individual merchants and speculators operating near the rural villages did not stop exploiting the peasants through usury, into the bargain. In those days the usurers exploited them overtly or covertly, taking advantage of the post-liberation chaotic situation. The methods of extortion were varied. For instance, in spring or summer—the hard time for the peasants because all the grains of previous year ran out—the usurers lent them rice and got it back in autumn far more than lent out, by availing themselves of the wide margin of its prices in the two seasons. And they lent out draught animals and farm implements as well as seed grains, fertilizers and, in return, received much rice and money.

Such being the case, the peasants who got

land had to receive a stable supply of seed grains, food grains, fertilizers and farm implements beside draught animals in order not to leave the land lie idle. They needed a proper banking system in the rural communities under which they could be financed for farming and living.

The state, however, was then not in a position to finance the peasants right away, because in the post-liberation days everything was in short supply, though there was much work to do, and particularly because the Japanese imperialists had taken to flight, leaving empty coffers behind them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the post-liberation situation and, on this basis, took a series of measures to solve the rural question by the efforts of the Korean people. One of them was a unique policy of setting up the peasants' banks. Being the cooperative credit organ in peasants' hands, the organ's capital was composed of state funds owned by the whole people and funds pooled by peasants. It was an entirely new type of the rural banking system no one had ever introduced.

As regards the need to organize the peasants' banks and their organizational principles, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We are now enforcing the agrarian reform. Its completion will make all tillers the masters of land. Then, we will be confronted with the important task of helping them in every way to farm well. The fulfilment of this task will be of very great significance in consolidating and carrying forward the success scored in the agrarian reform. Those who are to get land are poor peasants and farm hands. We should open up a proper way for them, who had long been subjected to exploitation and pinched with poverty, to get the funds for successful farming. This alone will free the peasants from exploitation by usurers."

"It is advisable to establish banks whose principal job is to perform the function of loaning funds to the peasants. They should be induced to make due investments in the peasants' banks so that they can become their own cooperative credit organ. We took over the financial cooperatives the Japanese imperialists had organized to plunder the rural villages of our country in the past. The properties of these cooperatives, too, should be used as an asset in organizing the peasants' banks."

The great leader's policy of instituting the peasants' cooperative credit organ was a policy derived from his idea of establishing banks—thrashed out in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle—and his experience gained in forming the credit associations in the guerrilla bases; it was a policy which was developed in line with the new requirements of the development of our agriculture after liberation. As a revolutionary and original policy, it was the firm financial guarantee that the peasant and agricultural questions would be correctly solved prior to the establishment of a socialist system. It was the only correct policy that rendered it possible to meet the demand of the peasants for funds timely and satisfactorily by pooling their own potentialities under the circumstances where the country was in a financial difficulty.

It was also a scientific and revolutionary policy, conceived to cultivate a collective spirit among the peasants through their extensive involvement in the management of cooperative credit organ and promote the future movement for the socialist cooperation of agriculture.

After setting forth the policy of establishing a new banking system in the rural communities in conformity with the specific conditions of our country, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out the "Law on Establishment of the North Korean Peasants' Bank", which specified its organizational principles and ways and means of their solution.

The primary function of the peasants' banks was to loan farming funds to the peasants. They assumed a form of joint-stock company. Their basic funds consisted of shares, each with the par value of 100 won. All the peasants in north Korea were encouraged to invest money in accordance with their capabilities, and even factory and office workers, and individual traders and manufacturers were allowed to hold shares.

Steps were taken to transfer all the buildings, furniture and other properties of the financial cooperatives of various levels in north Korea to the peasants' banks. In order to increase lendable funds an extensive movement was launched to encourage savings.

The peasants' banks were organized on the principle of democratic centralism, with their head office in the capital city, and their branch offices or sub-branches in all the pro-

vinces, cities, counties and some of sub-counties. Each office had appropriate sections.

The investor received a certificate as evidence of his ownership of a part of the bank. Stockholders had the right to get dividends, to elect or be elected as their representatives, to hear the report of the work of the bank and put forth opinions on its improvement. At the same time, they were charged with a series of duties such as assuming, within the limits of their investment, the responsibility for the loss the bank may suffer, protecting its properties and taking part in its work with enthusiasm.

The offices of various levels of the bank had a series of non-permanent bodies made up of the shareholders' representatives with two years as their tenure. Its sub-branch in ri had a group of shareholders' representatives, its branch had the representative conference and its head office had the general shareholders' assembly plus the central auditing commission. These bodies were to help the peasants' banks to successfully carry out their work without deviation and in conformity with the character and mission as a co-operative credit organ on the principle of democratic centralism. The highest executive body of the peasants' bank was a board of directors, with three years as their term of office. The director of the peasants' bank was concurrently its chairman.

The basic duty of these bodies consisting of the shareholders' representatives was to help the peasants' banks in their business activities—recommendation for the peasants' application for loan, stock collection and savings.

In actively drawing the broad segment of shareholders and their representatives into the management of the bank, these bodies pursued the aim to help it meet the demand of the peasant masses immediately and properly and lay its material and technical foundations. Another aim was to contribute to preventing the deviations in the business activities of the bank and promptly remedying the shortcomings revealed in its work. This enabled the peasants' bank to steadily improve its work in line with its original mission.

Balance sheet was drawn up on a yearly basis. Fifty per cent of profits were paid out to the investors in the form of cash dividends, forty-five per cent retained in the business

to help finance its growth and five per cent placed at the disposal of the chairman of the board of directors.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the specific ways and means of establishing the peasants' banks and gave wise guidance in putting them into practice.

He began his guidance in drawing the broad section of the peasant masses into the work of organizing the banks. There followed measures to staff the banks with excellent workers selected from the centre and localities and provide them with all the conditions for opening their business on a nation-wide scale at an early date.

The work of setting up the peasants' banks was brought to successful conclusion in only a month. The credit for this was due to the great leader's unique policy and his well-advised guidance, unqualified support and participation of all the peasants.

The investors covered 93 per cent of all the peasants in north Korea. Their basic funds were bigger than planned. The peasants' shares accounted for 77.6 per cent of the total funds. On May 1, 1946 head office and 227 branch offices of the peasants' bank started their business at one and the same time.

The peasants' bank was a kind of the independent national bank. Its establishment meant that the groundwork for the effective, financial guidance and support of the peasants by the Party and state of the working class was laid and the peasants came to have their own genuine co-operative credit organ for the first time in their history.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung intelligently guided the peasants' banks born right after the agrarian reform, so that they could satisfactorily perform their function and role to discharge the mission of financially ensuring the Party's policy for the solution of the rural question.

The great leader directed the first attention to making certain that the peasants' banks correctly carried out the work of loaning funds to the peasants.

He set out before the banks a correct pointer in their work and ways and means of properly providing funds for the farming of the first year that followed the agrarian reform in 1946, for an increase in grain output through expansion of arable land and enhancement of its utility, for development of stockbreeding and for other productive purposes.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"A large proportion of loans should be given to the peasants, so that they can mainly use them to buy draught oxen and farm implements and for other purposes in farming. The money loaned out should be refunded without loss of time when the term of redemption is expired and lent to others. In this way, the utilization of capital would be increased."

In accordance with the policy advanced by the great leader, the peasants' banks loaned out money to the peasants and fishermen with the main stress on the productive purposes. Loans were divided into the two categories, individual and collective. The former was made for land improvement, for the purchase of fertilizers, farm implements and seeds and other purposes. The latter was intended for the purchase and installation of pumping facilities and various other facilities for farming, purchase of draught animals and for the development of stockbreeding and fishing. The term of redemption was fixed, taking into account the use of loans and the borrowers' ability to refund. There were short-term (less than one year) and long-term (up to three years) loans.

It was a general principle that the money had to be refunded at the expiration of the term of redemption. But those peasants who were unable to redeem because of natural disasters and other unavoidable circumstances could ask for a postponement.

The loan bore interests at definite rates, ordinary and overdue. The rates were fixed as low as possible, well-nigh next to nothing, in consideration of the need to improve the peasants' living. The peasants who had weak economic foundations were exempted from the payment of interests.

The great leader made it sure that savings were encouraged through an all-people movement in order to unite the strength of the masses of the people and thus accumulate the largest possible funds for the loan enough to meet the demand of the peasants.

True to the great leader's teaching that all the Koreans should advance together to build a democratic fatherland and that those with strength, let them give strength; those with knowledge, let them give knowledge; those with money, let them give money, the peasants' banks carried on brisk propaganda among the broad masses of the people, calling upon

them to take an active part in the thrift-and-saving patriotic movement. On the other hand, they were guided by a principle in their work—rendering better service and strictly preserving the secrecy of the private deposits.

The realization of the superiority and validity of peasants' banks through a brisk propaganda campaign and money lending was steadily gaining ground among the peasant masses. They also came to realize that their bank deposits would help toward the development of agriculture and improvement of their living standards. The result was a vast flow of money from the peasants into the banks.

Toward the end of 1948 the depositors involved 45 per cent of total peasant family units, and at the end of 1949 the balance of savings account increased by 1,133.3 per cent as against 1946, which meant the huge accumulation of lendable funds.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed deep concern and solicitude for the peasants' banks, making it possible to carry on their business successfully, although his daily schedule was fully packed with the state affairs for the building of a new country after liberation. He even found time to visit a local branch office of the bank, where he had a good grasp of its business and gave the workers concerned a detailed explanation as to what the mission and task of the bank were, what principle should be observed in loaning out money to the peasants, to whom loans were to be given, what procedures and methods were to be followed in getting the loan redeemed, what orientation should be given in savings and how the relevant business be dealt with.

It was thanks to the great leader's wise guidance and solicitude that the peasants' banks were further consolidated organizationally and economically and that they could satisfactorily perform their function and role as a cooperative credit organ.

The peasants' banks, which were set up as an embodiment of the great leader's unique policy of introducing the credit system in the countryside, had a really important part in the successful solution of the rural question in our country after liberation.

Satisfactory loaning of farming funds to the peasants through the peasants' banks greatly helped them farm well the land distributed through the agrarian reform. This

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Korean Dancing

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our literature and art have a long historic tradition. We have had beautiful songs and dances from olden times."

Our Party's literary and art policy has witnessed a brilliant implementation and the revolutionary national dancing in tune with our socialist builders' feelings and aesthetic sense is in brilliant bloom today in our country.

Our national dancing is a revolutionary dancing rich in graceful, smooth, delicate, natural and lifelike rhythms and movements. It is a sound modern dancing. It is highly formative, lyrical and rhythmical. It is a close combination of ensemble and individual skill and dance and song.

Our dance pieces have been performed in many countries to win the highest praise and greatest admiration of the world people.

We introduce here some of our masterpieces.

"AZALEAS OF THE HOMELAND"



"Azaleas of the Homeland"

The piece is a women's group dance based on the historic operation of the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the Musan area under the direct command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in May 1939. It depicts the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's revolutionary and optimistic life, and their boundless faithfulness to the revolution and ardent love for their fatherland.

Embraced in their longed-for homeland, the women guerrillas dance to beautiful music with fragrant azaleas in their hands, excited with boundless joy and emotion.

They think of the day of the country's liberation, their heart's desire. Here the graceful and smooth dance changes to a dynamic one. The pleasant and cheerful and dynamic rhythmical movements clearly show the life of the women guerrillas full of revolutionary optimism.

The dancers express their excitement at a climax with energetic movements, disperse in all directions, form groups, lovingly look at the mountains and rivers of the fatherland,



"Snow Falls"

and put the flowers and soil of the fatherland in their bosoms.

In the last scene the women guerrillas come together and make a firm resolution to fight devotedly for the country's liberation and for the victory of the revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader. They all smile cheerful smiles as if to picture to themselves their happy life to be led under his guidance after the country's independence.

"SNOW FALLS"

This is also a women's group dance. This piece depicts the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the noble thinking and feeling and high pride of our people who inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions.

A woman fighter of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army makes her way through the thick forests in a heavy snow to carry out her difficult revolutionary assignment. Severe cold and snowstorm bar her way. But

she continues her journey, falling and rising. She overcomes all difficulties and trials with her strong will. And the snowstorm lulls.

This piece brings into bold relief its purport in the natural combination of the heroine's dance and the dance of the women dancers symbolizing snow.

The heroine fights her way through the snow, carrying a red flag, and the women dancers symbolizing snow whirl round her. When the heroine spins, holding the red flag, the snow-dancers do the same. This scene graphically shows the purport of the work.

"WINNOW DANCE"

This is a group dance adapted from the song-dance in the scene of a water-mill of the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" based on the immortal classic of the same title.

The water wheel goes round and the beautiful apricot flowers are in full bloom in a rural village, sending forth fragrance of spring.



"Winnow Dance"

Twelve girls clean rice with all their heart, winnowing, to send it to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army organized and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Pangchang is sung and the red sun rises. The girls dance an elegant and beautiful dance.

They clean rice with their whole heart, picking out unhusked rice and winnowing the chaff from the grain, and send it to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

This piece is well formed and plain to understand.

The girls move round at a quick step with winnows under their arms or over one shoulder. This reflects our people's long working life and customs and is full of national feelings and flavour.

"GOOD HARVEST OF APPLES"

This group dance vividly portrays cooperative farmers' boundless joy over rich harvest of apples and fruitful labour in our rich socialist countryside where the fatherly leader's far-reaching plan to turn the whole country

"Good Harvest of Apples"



into an orchard has been realized successfully. This piece consists of three parts. The first part vividly depicts the joy of rich harvest of apples, the second part impressively presents the boundless honour and pride of living and working under the great solicitude and care of the fatherly leader and the third part realistically describes the joyful and optimistic working life of the girls working with great zeal to send apples to people as early as possible.

This dance piece skilfully and properly applies various movements depicting working life and pleasant and gay shoulder dance to show the boundless joy of labour which gives people fresh strength and revolutionary romanticism. Its fine composition, optimistic rhythmical movements and lyrical *Pangchang* and rich change of beautiful backdrops enable people to have a full and deep understanding of the purport.

Kim Sun Il

Oripo-ri Briskly Disseminates Science and Technology

Under the bright rays of the rural theses written by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our socialist countryside daily prospers, the level of scientific and technological knowledge of the peasants constantly rises and agriculture is in the process of industrialization and modernization.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Farming cannot be done on a scientific and technological basis without disseminating scientific and technological knowledge in the countryside and without equipping the farmers with this knowledge."

The Oripo Co-op Farm in Koksan county, North Hwanghae Province, has long made untiring efforts to remarkably raise the level of scientific and technological knowledge of the farmers and to increase the number of agronomists and assistant agronomists according to annual plans.

The farm has fine ri and workteam agricultural science and technology propaganda halls.

Formerly the halls were used for the spread of basic knowledge of agricultural science and advanced farming methods. But today they play an important part in the dissemination of high scientific and technological knowledge for the rural technical revolution.

There are specimens and analyses of the farm's soil, specimens of different crops and explanations of their distinctive features, and a large stock of books on agricultural science and techniques in the halls. There are also diagrams of the farm's production, explanation of the fertilizing system and data on other farms' good experience in farming and illu-

strations of the mechanism of tractors and other farm machines.

The chief agronomist of the farm organizes and guides the work to boost agricultural production through scientific and technological farming, raise the level of scientific and technical know-how of the co-op farmers and train the farm's technicians, with a high sense of responsibility.

He guides the co-op farmers in their study and gives the agronomists assignments to direct the farmers in their study.

The co-op farmers take an active part in technical study.

After the day's fruitful work the co-op farmers gather in the "agricultural science and technology propaganda halls" to study scientific and technological problems badly needed for their farming work—the distinctive features of crops and the methods of their cultivation, the properties of various fertilizers and their use—and acquire the knowle-



dge of pedology, biology, sciences on fertilizers and farm machines adapted to the actual conditions of their farm. They quite often meet to speak about good experiences in agricultural production and exchange them.

Passing on techniques and methodological lectures on agricultural production processes such as sowing, transplanting, harvesting and thrashing held on the spot are also important ways and means to widen the co-op farmers' scientific and technological know-how.

The ri and workteam agricultural science and technology propaganda halls are effectively used by the co-op farmers taking the correspondence course of agricultural college and higher agricultural school and preparing for agronomist and assistant agronomist-license examinations through self-study.

They collectively discuss the problems they cannot solve through individual study, and, if necessary, invite the chief agronomist and agronomists and conduct questions and answers to enrich their knowledge.

The teachers of agricultural college and high agricultural school come to the halls to give lectures.

Thanks to the careful organizational work to raise the level of scientific and technological knowledge of the farmers in line with agricultural industrialization and modernization and to the endeavour of the farmers, the general level of scientific and technological knowledge of the peasants of the Oripo Co-op Farm has risen sharply.

(Continued from Page 45)

contributed to following up the successes achieved in the agrarian reform by giving a serious blow to the reactionaries engrossed in the nefarious intrigues to nullify them, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the peasants' economic foundations.

The peasants' banks also did much toward rooting out exploitation by usurers in rural villages and, further, increasing agricultural production and raising the peasants' living

They do all kinds of farm work along scientific and technological lines.

Sub-workteam and workteam leaders and all other farm functionaries skilfully guide farmers in scientific and technological farming and actively propagate and disseminate advanced farming methods.

These years the farm has witnessed a considerable increase of technical personnel.

This farm boasts of more than 170 agronomists and assistant agronomists, veterinarians and assistant veterinarians, sericulturists and assistant sericulturists, pomiculturists and assistant pomiculturists and farm mechanics and assistant mechanics.

This means that the farm has fulfilled with credit the task of increasing greatly the number of technicians and specialists as set by the great leader at the Fifth Congress of the Party.

Many farmers who still fail to get technical qualifications can skilfully drive tractors and handle other farm machines.

With the rise of the level of scientific and technological knowledge of the farmers, agricultural production increases every year. Last year in particular, the farm's grain harvest was 1.3 times that in 1974, the record harvest year of the Mirudung Plain.

The co-op farmers here, not resting on their laurels, are vigorously conducting the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

standards.

The services rendered by the peasants' banks convinced the individual farmers of the excellence of socialist cooperative economy in the domain of credit and promoted their collective spirit, thereby playing a positive role in expediting co-operation in the field of production.

Han Ok Yon
(To Be Continued)

DARK SIDES OF SOUTH KOREAN SOCIETY

Wives allege threats at South Korean trial

Dispatch of Peter Hazelhurst, special correspondent of the British "The Times" from Seoul, appeared in the paper on February 19, 1975. Follows its text:

From Peter Hazelhurst
Seoul, Feb 18

Prisoners' wives who attended secret political trials in South Korea last year alleged today that when the prisoners attempted to complain to judges that their confessions had been extracted by torture, the prosecutor declared openly in court: "It looks like we did not torture you enough."

The 21 prisoners, seven of whom were later sentenced to death and the rest to life imprisonment by a secret military tribunal on the charge of belonging to the People's Revolutionary Party, a pro-communist organization, did not receive pardons when President Park Chung Hee released 148 of his political adversaries this week.

Their wives were the only observers allowed to attend their trial during the middle of last year.

The wives of 10 prisoners told *The Times* today that their husbands had been convicted on the basis of confessions extracted by torture.

When the prisoners alleged in court that they had been forced to sign confessions under duress and threats of further torture, the head of the tribunal, General Park Hyeon Sik, who is now chief of police, ignored the complaints, all 10 women said.

They all denied that their husbands had joined or sympathized with the People's Revolutionary Party, and alleged that they had been used as scapegoats by the regime to justify the action against students last year by linking their demonstrations with a "non-existent" communist movement.

Four of the wives also alleged that their husbands had firmly denied the charges when they were indicted in court. But after obtaining the official record of the trial last week, they discovered that the document indicated that the majority of the accused had entered pleas of guilty.

Mrs Lee Yeong Kyo, the wife of one of the accused, said: "My husband told the court on July 8 he had been tortured for three days, he had not been allowed to sleep and he was suffering from a rupture and could not hear...."

All the women, with the exception of one, said that their husbands had alleged in court that they had been tortured, but their complaints were ignored. A number of them had been members of the People's Reform Party 10 years ago when the organization opposed normalization of South Korean relations with Japan. The wives said that their husbands had not been involved in politics since then.

Other prisoners claimed that they had been arrested because they had met other defendants casually once or twice.

Father J. P. Sinnot, a Roman Catholic priest in charge of a mission in Inchang harbour, has been delving into the case for several months. He believes that most of the prisoners are innocent.

"The lengths to which the regime is going to keep this fabrication alive are fantastic," Father Sinnot said. "With four of the wives I read the official court record of proceedings which the women witnessed. Where they heard their husbands say, 'No, I did not', the official record says, 'Yes, I did', in many instances."

One of the wives, whose husband has been sentenced to death, Mrs Lee Jeg Sook, said that she had been taken to the Korean Central Intelligence Agency headquarters last month and detained for 30 hours.

She said: "Agents yelled at me and threatened to hold me for months until I signed a statement that my husband is a communist. They finally let me go with the warning that I must stay away from foreign journalists and stop declaring in public that the regime had fabricated the People's Revolutionary Party to justify their repression."

The US Imperialists' Thrice-cursed, Atrocious Germ Weapon Test

An acute infectious disease called epidemic hemorrhagic fever broke out in different parts of south Korea early in October last year. It has not abated this year but has continued to spread rapidly, taking a heavy toll of human lives.

This is attributable to a germ weapon test, a germ war exercise, conducted by the US imperialists for their new aggressive war in

EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER AND GERM WARFARE UNIT OF KWANTUNG ARMY

With regard to this infectious disease, Surgeon Lieutenant General Kitano Seiji, ex-commander of the 731st secret strategic germ warfare unit of the Kwantung Army in occupation of Manchuria (present northeast China), wrote in the first number of his serial article "Secret Story of Epidemic Prevention" which appeared in the August 19, 1961 issue of the "Nippon Ishishinpo" (a Japanese medical journal):

"Epidemic hemorrhagic fever prevailed in the Soviet-Manchurian border areas in north Manchuria twice a year, in spring and summer. When it broke out in Sono in north Manchuria near the Soviet-Manchurian border early in November, 17th year of Showa (1942), we conducted field experiments. I judged epidemiologically that its main vehicle of infection was mouse ticks. ...collected a sort of hair ticks clinging to the mice with stripes on the back and carried out experiments on them on November 6. After that... continued experiment. I learned that we succeeded in experiments, after I received a report on the results of pathological observation from... on December 14 of the same year. Then... made uncommon efforts. And, the next year we established the pathogenic organ of the said fever to be virus.

"Through this article, I should like to express my deep thanks to my co-researchers... for their assistance to me in the discovery of the course of the infection of the fever and the establishment of the pathogenic organ." (Sus-

Korea.

They carry on this exercise, ascribing the outbreak of such disease to a natural one.

We indict the crimes of the US imperialists to the conscience of mankind and expose them with historical facts and epidemiological and clinical basis of argument and evidences.

pension points in the quotations mark the omission of the names of his co-researchers.)

The research and experiments on the disease in 1942-43 were not aimed at its prevention but were a link in research carried on since 1939 to use the germ of the above-mentioned fever for a bacteriological weapon.

The 731st germ warfare unit of the Kwantung Army planned to use the epidemic hemorrhagic fever as an offensive weapon in the Nomonhan incident in 1939 and conducted the research on the fever after that.

Accordingly, the establishment of the pathogenic organ of the disease through the research and experiment in Sono in 1942-43 was of decisive importance for the germ warfare unit; it meant a success in using the germ of epidemic hemorrhagic fever for the production of germ weapons, that is, a success in separation of the virus of the pathogenic organ.

Asanuma Yasushi (head of the Animal and Insect Research Department of the National Science Museum of Japan as of 1973), one of his co-researchers in Sono, confessed that they had succeeded in the separation of the pathogenic virus through cruel test in human body. He said: "The fact that hair ticks in north Manchuria had the pathogenic organ could prove that it may cause the disease to man, but it could not substantiate that it infects the disease. So the 731st unit conducted the test of epidemic hemorrhagic fever in human body and concluded that virus was the pathogenic organ." (Japanese

magazine "Ushio," May 1973 issue.)

Thus, the virus of epidemic hemorrhagic fever, an acute contagious disease, was obtained and its bacteriological weapon made by the 731st secret strategic germ warfare

APPEARANCE OF 731ST UNIT ON KOREAN FRONT

The homicidal 731st germ warfare unit of the Kwantung Army had made preparations for a germ warfare against Asian nations in the Chinese mainland and committed the crime of killing en masse Korean, Chinese and Soviet people. Right after the defeat of Japanese imperialism in 1945 it hurriedly fled from Manchuria to Japan.

The Khabarovsk War Criminal Tribunal defined Ishii Shiro, Kitano Seiji and ten other ringleaders of the 731st germ warfare unit of the Kwantung Army as top war criminals and urged the MacArthur Headquarters in Japan to arrest them and hand them over to it.

These war criminals were not turned over to the Khabarovsk War Criminal Tribunal, however. They made a sudden appearance on the Korean front when the US imperialist aggression troops were being routed back to the south of the 38th parallel from the northern half of the Republic by the general counteroffensive of the Korean People's Army.

Around that time, a "Telepress" dispatch said that "Ishii Shiro, Wakamatsu Yujiro and Kitano Seiji connected with the germ unit of Japan were sent to Korea along with necessary equipment."

Where had the germ warfare ringleaders of Japanese imperialism been after their flight to Japan from Manchuria, and what had they been doing?

The MacArthur Headquarters, on instructions from the US Department of Defence, shipped them to the United States.

US imperialism worked out a germ warfare plan in 1941 and made full preparations for a germ warfare after World War II.

The germ warfare criminals of Japanese imperialism were employed by the Biological Warfare Headquarters of the US Army and handed it all informations and data acquired by the 731st unit on the germ weapons.

The germ weapons, newly developed or partially remade on the basis of the said

unit of the Kwantung Army whose mission was to conduct research into all sorts of germs not for prevention but for a bacteriological warfare, produce germ weapons and spread them.

informations and data, were used in the Korean war a few years later. This was pointed out in the report of the international scientists' group which investigated the US imperialists' criminal germ warfare in Korea in 1952. (D.W. Conde: "History of Korean War," Japanese ed., Vol. II, p. 408.)

The germ warfare criminals of the 731st unit majored in the research of the epidemic local diseases in Korea and the study of mice and insects in Korea according to the germ warfare plan of the 406th US army germ warfare unit in Japan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said about the use of germ weapons and other mass destruction weapons by US imperialism in the last Korean war in an attempt to save itself from its difficult situation:

"The US imperialist armed invaders are resorting to the most barbaric and brutal mediaeval methods in waging the war in our country. They are destroying all our peaceful towns and villages, burning our fields with napalms and killing our peaceable inhabitants, men and women, old and young. They are using germ weapons and chemical weapons on the front and in the rear and murdering our prisoners of war in cold blood.

"The US army calculated that by such methods it could blackmail and bring into submission our people and the peoples of other countries in Asia and break the will of them who have risen in the struggle for freedom and independence."

Running away from the northern half of the Republic under the general counteroffensive of the Korean People's Army, the US imperialist aggression troops spread the virulent germs of smallpox in their temporarily held areas at random.

Thrown back to the 38th parallel, they tried desperately to check the drive of the Korean People's Army, but in vain. Now they were pushed back to the 37th parallel south of Seoul by the continued drive of the Korean People's Army. In an effort to stop the KPA

from re-entering Seoul, they spread virulent germs again between the south of the mid-38th parallel and the north of Seoul. The germs proved to be the very viruses of the epidemic hemorrhagic fever, "Sono fever," which had been cultured by the 731st germ warfare unit of the Kwantung Army in Sono of north Manchuria. This operation was directed precisely by Ishii Shiro, Wakamatsu Yujiro, Kitano Seiji and other germ warfare ring-leaders of the 731st unit employed by US imperialism and "sent to Korea with necessary equipment."

But the frontline was soon shifted from the 37th parallel to the 38th parallel. The cultures of the epidemic hemorrhagic fever spread by the US imperialists attacked the US imperialist aggression troops who reappeared in the regions along the 38th parallel. Even according to the watered-down figures released by the US imperialists at that time, 2,100 US imperialist aggression army men fell because of the fever.

Ten years later, Kitano Seiji, a US imperialist bacteriological warfare contractor, confessed, in the fourth number of his serial article "Secret Story of Epidemic Prevention" which appeared in the "Nippon Ishishinpo," that he had been "sent to the spot" (the Korean front) under the instructions from the MacArthur Headquarters during the Korean war and engaged in "culture of the virus of epidemic hemorrhagic fever during his four-month stay there," admitting his participation in the bacteriological warfare—the spread of cultures.

The epidemic hemorrhagic fever was thus spread south of the 38th parallel and our sacred territory was contaminated with the virus of the new infectious disease. In this crime US imperialism was the main culprit and the bacteriological warfare ring-leaders

BACTERIOLOGICAL WAR EXERCISE AND EXPERIMENT

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever had broken out every year only in the limited areas of Kyonggi Province, a result of the US imperialist aggressive war in Korea.

It had spread in certain areas of south Korea every year since then. But the fever which broke out last fall is quite different from that which had been rife in certain areas of south Korea.

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever is one of the

of the Japanese "imperial army" were its accomplices. But this was only the beginning of its bacteriological warfare in the Korean war.

A full-scale bacteriological warfare was launched by the US imperialist aggressive air force against the northern half of the Republic in November 1951 after the test dissemination of smallpox virus at the end of 1950 and the test spread of the germs of epidemic hemorrhagic fever early in 1951 under the bacteriological war plan worked out by the US Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The germ bombs dropped by the homicidal US imperialists contained the insects and lower animals carrying vicious cultures of cholera, pest, typhoid fever and other diseases.

The bacteriological warfare conducted by the US imperialists was a criminal act equal to the world's first inhumane drop of an atomic bomb in Hiroshima; it was an open manifestation of the cruel leave-no-stone-unturned racist genocidal policy of the US imperialists against the Asian people.

After the war the US imperialists reviewed the experience of their bacteriological warfare gained in the Korean war and frantically conducted research to develop new bacteriological weapons and work out the methods to apply bacteriological weapons.

Several years ago, they set up a bacteriological weapon research institute in Pusan in order to make research into germ weapons in south Korea and invested many ten million dollars in the research of epidemic hemorrhagic fever.

Particularly in recent years, they organized a microbiological research group in Koryo University's Medical College and regularly offer a huge amount of money to it to promote the research of epidemic hemorrhagic fever.

diseases caused by abiogenetic agents. Generally this kind of diseases breaks out sporadically and a very small number of people are attacked with them in an area.

But in recent years a new kind of epidemic hemorrhagic fever broke out in all provinces almost simultaneously in a short time, except for Cheju-do Island. In many areas its outbreak was explosive.

The results of the selective investigation

conducted by the south Korean puppet ministry of health and social affairs in Ryoju, Pochon, Ryonchon and six other disease-attacked rural districts of Kyonggi Province showed that 14.9 percent of 9,830 people contracted the fever.

The new epidemic hemorrhagic fever has no distinct period, runs a rapid course, shows acute symptoms of pneumonia and brings about lung hemorrhage which is the main cause of death. The death rate of the new epidemic hemorrhagic fever is 20 to 40 percent and in some areas it is as high as 60 percent.

The puppet health authorities of Kyonggi Province announced that the change observed in the course of its prevalence led to a conclusion that the new epidemic hemorrhagic fever is a "degenerated one" quite different from the fever they had observed in the past. (South Korean newspaper "Tonga Ilbo," October 25, 1975.)

The Korean Medical Association established that the prevalence of this disease is not natural but artificial.

The new epidemic hemorrhagic fever which takes a heavy toll of lives in south Korea is a result of the US imperialists' atrocious bacteriological weapon test.

Today the US imperialists spread the germ weapons by air lest people should know their use.

The pathogenic organ of the "degenerated epidemic hemorrhagic fever" is a mixed pathogenic organ—a blend of the virus of hemorrhagic fever or the pathogenic organ which causes the similar disease and the respiratory virus, a virus of air-borne malady. It is a man-made virus not observed in the natural world—a new-type germ weapon.

With a view to verifying the effect of the new germ weapon—the pathogenic organ made by misuse of modern science—the US imperialists carried out a thrice-cursed, atrocious test for spreading pathogenic agents on a large scale, using south Korean people as guinea pigs, under the cloak of the spontaneous outbreak of the epidemic, that is, a preliminary germ warfare operation.

The US imperialists threaten our people, openly clamouring about a new nuclear war in Korea. Their war strategy is the "ABC strategy", that is, "mass destruction strategy" to be carried out by the use of bacteriological and chemical weapons plus nuclear weapons.

The purpose of spread of epidemic hemorrhagic fever all over south Korea by US imperialism is to scientifically test the efficacy

of bacteriological weapons made by themselves by use of south Korean people, our compatriots, who are living in the geographical and meteorological conditions similar to those in the northern half of the Republic, prior to a new aggressive war in Korea.

The US imperialists are the sworn enemy of our people, the ringleader of modern germ warfare, and the most vicious killer of mankind.

We scathingly denounce the barbarous germ weapon test by the US imperialists as a never-to-be-pardoned, greatest criminal act against our people, as an intolerable insult to the civilization and science of mankind, and as a most wanton violation of international law and humanitarian principles, and sternly condemn it with a surging national indignation.

The US imperialists must stop at once the criminal germ weapon test in south Korea and get out of there without delay, taking along their aggressive troops and all lethal weapons including germ weapons in accordance with the UN resolution.

If the US imperialists persist in their preparations for a death-dealing germ warfare in south Korea, despite our repeated warnings and the denunciation of the world public, they will invite a stronger condemnation from the Korean people and the world people and pay dearly for it to our people.

Kim Kong So



Vigorous Struggle of the Countries of the New-emerging Forces for Building of National Culture

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to achieve complete national liberation, it is necessary to destroy the political and economic footholds of imperialist colonial rule, establish a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and national culture."

It is essential today for the newly-independent countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces, to strive to curb the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism and build a new national culture, fighting to defend national independence and sovereignty and create an independent national economy.

The cunning US-led imperialists regard ideological and cultural infiltration as a major lever of their neo-colonialist policy and use it to destroy the national culture of other countries and to numb the anti-imperialist, independent consciousness and revolutionary spirit of people.

That is why today the newly-independent countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces, are fighting resolutely to curb the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism and striving to develop their national culture on a sound basis.

The peoples of these countries pay primary attention to driving out the US-led imperialists who are spreading their corrupt bourgeois culture, committing all sorts of subversive and sabotaging activities,

in their countries, and to destroying their hired propaganda machines and preventing the spread of the American way of life and reactionary bourgeois culture.

This is proved by the fact that Iraq banished Yankees who inspired the students with US worship in the guise of pastors at the Al Hakiba University and that Tanzania, Zambia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Equatorial Guinea and Panama expelled from their territories the US imperialist "peace corpsmen" spreading the American way of life and US worship under the cloak of "doctor," "teacher" and "technician."

Also, the newly-independent countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces, are resolutely struggling to get rid of the imperialist-serving propaganda machines and organizations, centres of imperialist ideological and cultural infiltration in their territories.

Many countries closed down the press agencies serving the imperialists and the reactionary forces and banned the sale and distribution of newspapers of the foreign imperialists and prohibit or strictly control the import and show of bourgeois films spreading the American way of life.

The newly-independent countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces, are striving to build a new national culture and bring it into bloom.

Under the slogan of the cultural revolution, Algeria abolished the old educational programme and

disburses a great part of state budget to the development of national education every year and increases schools.

Schools increase, anti-illiteracy campaigns go on and national cadres are trained also in Somalia, Pakistan, Madagascar, Guinea, the Congo and many other countries.

For the development of national culture many countries are building libraries and cinema houses, producing literary and art works for the people and properly inheriting and developing the heritages of their national culture.

The newly-independent countries, the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces, are developing their national culture also through mutual exchange and cooperation in the fields of education and culture, science and technology.

All this clearly demonstrates the firm resolution of the peoples of these countries to defend their national independence and sovereignty by completely eliminating the after-effects of imperialist colonial rule and building a wholesome national culture.

Pak Sun Ik

INSIDE BACK COVER: Poster "US imperialist aggressors, go home at once!"

BACK COVER: More tractors go to the socialist countryside

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